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United States Department of Agriculture

Human Nutrition Information Service

Nutrition Monitoring Division

NFCS, CSFII Report No. 85-1

# **CSFII**

Nationwide Food Consumption Survey Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals

Women 19-50 Years and Their Children 1-5 Years, 1 Day

#### **ABSTRACT**

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This report presents 1-day food and nutrient intake data for 1,503 women 19 to 50 years of age and 548 of their children 1 to 5 years of age in the 48 conterminous States. Data collection began April 1, 1985, and continued into June 1985 as part of the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Data were collected using a 1-day recall in a personal interview, and are compared with data collected in a comparable manner for individuals of the same ages in the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey 1977-78, spring quarter (April through June). Data are provided in 54 tables, and major results are summarized. Food intakes are aggregated in 60 food groups and subgroups and are tabulated for children 1 to 3 years of age, children 4 to 5 years, children 1 to 5 years, and women 19 to 34 years, 35 to 50 years, and 19 to 50 years. Mean quantities of foods eaten per individual per day and percentages of individuals who reported eating any food from the specified food groups and subgroups are presented. Tables of the mean intakes of food energy and nutrients and comparisons of intakes with the 1980 Recommended Dietary Allowances are provided for individuals in households classified by income, race, and location (urbanization and region). Also presented are tables of the nutrient densities of diets (intakes of nutrients per 1,000 kilocalories); the percentages of total food energy from protein, fat, and carbohydrate; the frequency of eating; and the nutrient contributions of snacks and of food eaten away from home. Other factors related to nutrient intakes are included, such as the percentages of individuals following special diets or using vitamin and mineral supplements. Characteristics of the sample are included also.

KEYWORDS: Dietary survey, food intake, food away from home, frequency of eating, nutrient density, nutrient intake, snacks, supplements, women, children.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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the final camera-ready copy.

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Agriculture, under the general direction of Robert L.	Guide to Tables	i
Rizek, Division Director. The sample was designed and	Introduction.	_
the data collected under contract by National Analysts,	The CSFII 1985	
a division of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc.; Beth B.	This Report	
Rothschild was the project director. Robert B. Reese,	Selected Results	
chief of the Division's Food Consumption Research Branch	Food Intakes	
had overall responsibility for planning and supervising	Nutrient Intakes	
the survey. Howard A. Riddick supervised a team of	Eating Patterns	
nutritionists, home economists, and economistsCecilia	Supplements	
Wilkinson Enns, Kathryn H. Fleming, Kerry B. Greer,	Tables	
Patricia M. Guenther, Sharon J. Mickle, and Carol A.	Table Notes	
Tuszynskiin developing plans for coding and tabulating	Glossary	8
the individual food intake data, analyzing the results,	Appendixes:	0
and writing this report. Assistance was also provided	A. Methodology	
by Alexander Kipnis, Gail Hutchinson Kirby, Marva J.	Sample Design	
Philip, Teresa L. Robinson, Heidi G. Sanbower, and Maia M. Baudelaire. Katherine S. Tippett coordinated the	Sample Weights  Data Collection	_
preparation of the report. Brucy C. Gray, Renee A.	Data Processing	
Powell, and Jan L. Janiczek were responsible for data	Data Presentation	
processing, and technical assistance was provided by	B. Differences Between NFCS 1977-78 and	
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## CSFII: Women 19-50 Years and Their Children 1-5 Years, 1 Day, 1985

by the Nutrition Monitoring Division Human Nutrition Information Service

#### INTRODUCTION

This publication provides data on 1-day dietary intakes by women 19 to 50 years of age and their children 1 to 5 years of age collected from April through June of 1985. This is the first in a series of publications that will report results from the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The CSFII is a major component of the National Nutrition Monitoring System, a set of related Federal activities intended to provide regular information on the nutritional status of the U.S. population (1).

The CSFII is the first nationwide dietary intake survey designed to be conducted year by year in this country. The survey complements the larger nationwide food consumption surveys conducted by USDA approximately every 10 years. The yearly data collection will provide up-to-date information on the adequacy of diets of selected population groups and early indications of dietary changes. These are important considerations for data that are used in planning food assistance and educational programs and in administering a variety of public programs affecting the supply, safety, and distribution of the Nation's food.

The core of the CSFII is a national sample of households containing women 19 to 50 years of age and their

children 1 to 5 years of age in the 48 conterminous States. This sample, referred to as the "core monitoring group," was selected because previous surveys have shown that women of childbearing age and young children are more likely than other population groups to have diets low in certain nutrients (2, 3). Each year the CSFII may include additional population groups.

#### THE CSFII 1985

The National Analysts, a division of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., a private firm in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, conducted the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals for 1985 (CSFII 1985) under contract with the Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA. National Analysts designed the sample; collected the information; edited, coded, and keyed the data; and prepared the final data tape. HNIS defined the information to be collected; provided technical information such as food codes, gram weights of household measures, and the nutrient composition of foods; and monitored all aspects of the contract.

The survey was designed to be a stratified area probability sample in the 48 conterminous States. The sampling units for the survey were (1) the household and (2) individuals within a sample household. The household screening procedures were designed to provide three separate samples: (1) women 19 to 50 years of age and their children 1 to 5 years of age—the core monitoring group; (2) a comparable sample of low-income women and their children in the same age ranges; and (3) men 19 to 50 years of age. This report provides information on the first of these three samples.

The CSFII 1985 contains many of the basic features of the individual intake component of the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey, 1977-78 (NFCS 1977-78). There are some differences, however. Information in NFCS 1977-78 was collected for 3 successive days using a 1-day dietary recall followed by a 2-day food record. Information in the CSFII 1985 was collected using the 1-day dietary recall only. Men will be surveyed once, while women and children from the core and low-income samples will be surveyed on 6 separate days over a 1-year period.

The NFCS 1977-78 data were collected using personal interviews and dietary records completed by the respondents; the CSFII 1985 data are being collected using a combination of personal and telephone interviews. In the CSFII 1985 the first day of intake data from each of the three sample populations was collected using a personal interview. Subsequent days of data for the core and low-income samples are being collected by telephone at 2-month intervals. Individuals in households without telephones are being contacted in person.

The food codes and nutritive values used in the CSFII 1985 have been revised since the 1977-78 survey. These revisions include more detailed specifications for some items, such as low-sodium products, more nutrient information for foods by brand name, a greater number and variety of products, and updated information on nutrients in foods. The 1977-78 data were analyzed for 14 nutrients and food energy; the data from the CSFII 1985 are being analyzed for 27 dietary components and food energy.

#### THIS REPORT

This report provides data on the first day of dietary intake for the CSFII 1985 core monitoring group and comparable data for individuals of the same age from the NFCS 1977-78. Both sets of data are based on 1-day dietary recalls obtained by personal interview. Interviewing for the CSFII 1985 began in April and continued into June of 1985. Comparable data from the NFCS 1977-78 were collected in the spring quarter of 1977 (April through June).

The data tables in this report present food and nutrient intakes for 1,503 women and 548 children during the spring of 1985 and for 2,228 women and 690 children during the spring of 1977. Food intakes are classified in 60 food groups and subgroups. Mean quantities of food eaten per individual per day are presented along with percentages of individuals who reported eating any food from the specified food group or subgroup.

Tables of the mean intakes of food energy and nutrients and comparisons of intakes with the 1980 Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) (4) are provided for individuals in households classified by income, race, and location (urbanization and region). Also presented are tables of the nutrient densities of diets (intake of nutrients per 1,000 kilocalories); the percentages of food energy from protein, fat, and carbohydrate; the frequency of eating; and the nutrient contributions of snacks and of food obtained and eaten away from home. Other factors related to nutrient intakes are included, such as the percentages of individuals following special diets and the percentages using vitamin and mineral supplements.

#### SELECTED RESULTS

In the spring of 1985, women 19 to 50 years of age reported dietary intakes for themselves and their children 1 to 5 years of age that were generally higher in food energy and as high or higher in all vitamins and minerals studied than the intakes reported by a comparable group of women and children in 1977. Dietary intakes by both women and children were lower in fat and higher in carbohydrate in 1985 than in 1977. The findings reported here are group means based on 1 day of dietary information collected as part of the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) in the spring of 1985 and information collected in the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey (NFCS) in the spring of 1977.

#### FOOD INTAKES

Within the meat, poultry, and fish food group, the category reported by the highest percentage of women in

1985 was meat mixtures, followed by frankfurters, sausages, and luncheon meats; beef; pork; and poultry. Meat mixtures are mixtures having one or more types of meat, poultry, or fish as a major ingredient, such as stews, casseroles, sandwiches (including hamburgers), and frozen dinners. Women shifted away from eating meat separately toward eating meat as part of a mixture (see text table A). The proportion of women reporting intakes of meat mixtures on the day of the survey increased from 33 to 37 percent between 1977 and 1985, and women's mean intake of mixtures increased from 65 to 88 grams. The proportion of women reporting intakes of beef decreased from 35 to 23 percent, and the proportion reporting intakes of pork decreased from 24 to 20 percent. The decreased intake of beef and pork used separately may be partially due to a shift of beef and pork into meat mixtures.

Children's food intakes generally followed the same pattern as those of women, although more children ate poultry than either beef or pork. Like women, a lower percentage of children ate beef and pork in 1985 than in 1977; but unlike women, a lower percentage of children ate meat mixtures (32 percent in 1985 versus 35 percent in 1977). Children's mean intake of meat mixtures in 1985 remained the same as in 1977 (45 grams).

In 1985, the percentage of women drinking lowfat or skim milk was the same as the percentage drinking whole milk (26 percent each). In 1977, a higher percentage of women reported drinking whole milk (39 percent) than reported drinking lowfat or skim milk (16 percent). Children followed a similar pattern with a lower percentage drinking whole milk in 1985 than in 1977 (54 percent versus 65 percent) and a higher percentage drinking lowfat or skim milk (38 percent in

Readers interested in comparing data collected in 1985 with data collected in 1977 should be aware of changes in data collection procedures, probing techniques, and food composition data which might affect conclusions drawn about increases or decreases in the intake of certain foods and nutrients. In some cases, further analyses will be required to determine whether a change in intake between the two periods should be attributed to a change in the diets of individuals, to a change in food composition data, or to a change in methodology. Appendix B provides information on differences between the two surveys.

Text table A--Women 19 to 50 years of age: Percentage using selected foods and mean intakes in a day in the spring of 1985, and percentage change in mean intakes from the spring of 1977

Food group/subgroup	Individuals using	Mea 1985	an intakes Change from 1977 to 1985
	percent	grams	percent
Total meat, poultry, and fish	. 88	181	-3
Meat mixtures	. 37	88	+35
Beef (reported separately)	. 23	27	-45
Pork (reported separately)		14	-22
Poultry (reported separately) Fish and shellfish (reported	. 19	22	-8
separately)	. 12	13	+18
Total fluid milk	. 51	141	<b>-</b> 5
Whole		64	<b>-</b> 35
Lowfat or skim	. 26	77	+60
Eggs	. 24	18	-28
Total vegetables	. 83	173	-8
Total grain products	. 94	209	+29
Grain mixtures		74	+72
Total carbonated soft drinks	. 54	287	+53
Regular	. 36	179	+28
Low-calorie	. 20	105	+123

1985 versus 26 percent in 1977). Higher percentages of both women and children ate cheese and legumes, nuts, and seeds; lower percentages ate eggs in 1985 than in 1977.

The mean intake of total vegetables by women declined slightly from 187 grams in 1977 to 173 grams in 1985. Some of the decrease in reports of vegetable intakes may be due to increased intakes of meat mixtures and grain mixtures, many of which include some vegetables.

The mean intake of grain products increased substantially for both women and children. Especially large were increases in intakes of grain mixtures (items such as macaroni and cheese, pizza, and spaghetti with meat sauce). The mean intake of grain mixtures by women increased from 43 to 74 grams; that of children increased from 50 to 69 grams.

In 1985, a higher percentage of women reported drinking carbonated soft drinks—both regular and low-calorie—than in 1977. This increase was greater for low-calorie soft drinks than for regular carbonated ones, although more women drank regular than low-calorie soft drinks in both 1977 and 1985. The percentage of women reporting the intake of alcoholic beverages was only slightly higher in 1985 than in 1977, but mean intake rose from 55 to 84 grams. A 1985 survey question probing for forgotten food items included alcoholic beverages and may have contributed to the increased amount reported.

#### NUTRIENT INTAKES

Food energy intakes for both women and children were higher in 1985 than in 1977. Intakes of most nutrients per 1,000 kilocalories were about the same or higher in 1985 than in 1977. Exceptions were protein and fat, which were lower for both women and children, and magnesium, which was lower for women.

In 1985, women's intakes of all nutrients, expressed as percentages of the 1980 RDA were about as high or higher than those in 1977. Women's mean intakes were above the RDA in 1985 for 8 of the 15 nutrients examined. Intakes were below the RDA for vitamin B<sub>6</sub>, calcium, magnesium, and iron in both 1985 and 1977. In 1985, women's intakes failed to meet the RDA for three additional nutrients not examined in 1977: the intake of vitamin E was only slightly below the RDA (97 percent), but the intakes of folacin and zinc were well below the RDA (51 and 60 percent, respectively). Nutrient intakes that were below the RDA generally followed the same pattern regardless of income or race (see text table B).

Children's intakes of food energy and nutrients, expressed as percentages of the 1980 RDA, were higher in 1985 than in 1977. However, their iron and zinc intakes failed to meet the RDA (88 percent and 84 percent, respectively) in 1985. In 1977, children's intakes were slightly below the RDA for food energy, vitamin  $^{\rm B}_{\rm C}$ , and calcium; they were well below the RDA for iron (74 percent). Zinc intakes were not measured in 1977.

Text table B.--Women 19 to 50 years of age: Mean intakes of selected nutrients below the 1980 RDA, by household income level and by race, spring 1985

Income level and race	Vitamin <sup>B</sup> 6	Calcium	Magne- sium	Iron	Folacin	Zinc
		per	centage	of RDA		
Income level:						
Under 131% of poverty	58	66	63	62	45	61
131%-300% of poverty	62	79	71	62	52	59
Over 300% of poverty	64	84	77	61	53	61
Race:						
White	62	82	73	61	51	59
Black	58	58	60	64	47	61
All women	61	78	72	61	51	60

Mean intakes below the RDA cannot be interpreted to mean that some individuals in the group were malnourished. Nutrient requirements for individuals differ, and the RDA are set high enough to meet the requirements of nearly all healthy individuals in a given sex and age group in the population. Thus, the RDA for nutrients exceed the requirements of many individuals. Although intakes below the RDA for a nutrient are not necessarily inadequate, the risk of some individuals' having inadequate intakes increases as the mean intake for their group falls further below the RDA.

In 1985, intakes of dietary fiber, copper, and sodium (excluding sodium from salt added at the table) were estimated. Dietary fiber intakes were 12 grams for women and 10 grams for children, based on limited information on the dietary fiber content of foods. Copper intakes were 1.1 milligrams for women and 0.8 milligrams for children, well below the ranges of recommended intakes suggested by the Food and Nutrition Board, National Academy of Sciences (4). The sodium intake of women (2,576 milligrams) was within the range recommended, but the children's intake (2,047 milligrams) was well above the range recommended (450 to 1,350 milligrams). These results represent minimum estimates of sodium intake because they do not include sodium from salt added at the table. (Table salt has 484 milligrams of sodium per one-fourth teaspoon.)

In 1985, the percentage of food energy provided by protein was nearly the same as in 1977 for both women and children, but the percentage of food energy from

carbohydrate increased and the percentage from fat decreased, as shown below:

	1977	at 1985	Carboh 1977	ydrate 1985
Chail donne		<u>pe</u> :	rcent	
Children: 1-5 years	38	34	48	52
Women: 19-50 years	41	37	41	46

Some of this difference can be attributed to changes in food selections, such as the shift from whole milk to lowfat milk and increased use of foods containing carbohydrates, such as grain products and sweetened beverages. Some of the difference may be attributable to changes in the way data were collected, such as increased use of probes about the intake of fat on meat, skin on poultry, and fat with vegetables.

About two-fifths of the fat consumed was saturated, two-fifths was monounsaturated, and one-fifth was polyunsaturated. For women, saturated fat provided 13 percent of food energy, and polyunsaturated fat provided 7 percent. Mean cholesterol intakes were 304 milligrams for women and 254 milligrams for children.

#### EATING PATTERNS

Both women and children ate more often in 1985 than in 1977. Four times a day was the frequency of eating most

often reported in 1985; in 1977, three times a day was reported most often.

Snacks were reported by larger percentages of women and children in 1985 than in 1977. In 1985, 76 percent of the women and 83 percent of the children identified one or more of their eating occasions as a "snack." In 1977, 60 percent of the women and 62 percent of the children reported one or more snacks. Reflecting the increased number of snacks, the nutritive contribution of snacks rose between 1977 and 1985. Women obtained 9 to 19 percent of their food energy and nutrients from snacks in 1985, compared with 6 to 15 percent in 1977. Children obtained 9 to 22 percent of their food energy and nutrients from snacks in 1985, compared with 6 to 16 percent in 1977.

In 1985, 57 percent of women and 43 percent of children obtained and ate some food away from home on the day of the survey, compared with 45 percent of women and 30 percent of children in 1977. Food away from home accounted for 28 percent of food energy intake by women and 17 percent by children in 1985—an increase over that in 1977, when food away from home contributed less to food energy (22 percent for women and 12 percent for children, respectively). In 1985, food away from home provided 25 to 30 percent of nutrients for women and 13 to 18 percent of nutrients for children.

#### SUPPLEMENTS

In 1985, 58 percent of the women and 60 percent of the children reported using some type of vitamin and/or mineral supplement either regularly or occasionally. This use of supplements is considerably higher than it was in 1977, when 39 percent of the women and 47 percent of children reported using them.

# **Tables**

TABLE 1.1-1.--MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: MEAN INTAKES PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF Individuals (Years)	INDIVIDUALS TOT			TAL BEEF		PORK		LAMB, VEAL, GAME		ORGAN MEATS			
	1977				1977	1985		1985	1977	1985			
	<u>NUM</u> E	BER											
HILDREN: 1-3	315	336 211 548	99 128 112	114	26	14 15 14	7 8 7	7 8 7	(*) (*) (*)	1 1 1	(*) (*) (*)	(*) (*) (*)	
70MEN: 19-34 35-50	942	649	184 188 186			28		13 15 14	1 2 1	1 1 1	(*) 2 1		
	S A	AUSAGES, INCHEON	:			POULTRY : CHICKEN		: SHELLFISH		: 1	MAINLY		
				1977:		1977:		1977	1985			_	
							<u>ms</u>						
HILDREN: 1-3		5	11 14 12	15 21 18	25	14 21 17	12 23 16	4 6 5	·	6 3 5	40 50 45	4 4 4 <del>6</del> 4 5	
OMEN: 19-34 35-50	1 7 1 4 1 6	7	15 11 13	25 24 24	21 23 22	22 21 22	19 20 19	9 14 11	1 1 1 1	1 6 3	65	88 88	

TABLE 1.1-2.--MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	INDIV	IDUALS	TOTAL		BEEF				LAMB, VEAL, GAME		ORGAN MEA <b>T</b> S		
			1977	1985	1977	1985	1977		1977				
		<u> </u>						CENT					
CHILDREN:													
1-3	376	336	87.0	82.6	27.9	17.2	19.5	14.9	0.3	1.3	0 • 6	0.2	
4-5									• 3		• 8	• 4	
ALL	690	548	89.0	85.7	29.1	17.5	20.5	16.2	• 3	1 • 4	• 7	•3	
WOMEN:													
19-34 35-50	1,287	854	90.1	87.2	33.8	22.3	22.3	18.9	1 • 1 1 • 5	• 9	• 4	• 9	
ALL	2,228	1,503	91.5	88.1	34.5	23.1	24.0	20.5	1.3	1.0	• 9	1.0	
	FRANKFURTERS • SAUSAGES • LUNCHEON MEATS			тот.	: AL :	CHIC	1 1 1 0	FISH AND SHELLFISH EN			MIXTURES MAINLY MEAT, POULTRY, FISH		
				1977 :	1985 :	1977:	1985 :	1977	1985	: 19			
•		·	<u>-</u>				 ENT		- <del>-</del>		<del>-</del> -		
						FERE	- 14 1						
CHILDREN:									_			7.4	
1 <b>-</b> 3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30 • 5	,	25.6	17.1	18.3	16.3	16.4	6.8	9. 5.	9	55.0	31.1	
4-5	33.1		28 • 2	17.9	26 • 1	17.9	19.6	7.1	8.	1	56•8 54•7	33•4 32•0	
WOMEN:													
19-34	25.4	2	26.2	17.5	18.9	15.7	16.6	8.5	10.	0 :	32.3	36.4	
35-50	24.7	7	22.6	18.9	19.5				13. 11.		54.4	-	
Allongan	25.1		24.6	18.1	19.1	16.1	16.8	9.8	11.	5	33.2	37.1	

TABLE 1.2-1.--MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS; EGGS; LEGUMES, NUTS, SEEDS: MEAN INTAKES PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

		17/1 A											
			•			MILK	AND MILK	PRODUC	TS				
AGE OF INDIVIDUALS					AL : TOTA		•	FLUIQ MILK					
(YEARS)				RODUCTS	MILK P		тот	AL	WН	DLE	LOWFAT/SKIM		
	1977 :		1977	1985		1985			1977				
					CAL	CIUM							
	<u>NOME</u>	3 <u>FK</u>	<u>6</u> K	<u> </u>	<u>EQUIV</u>	ALENTS			<u>6K</u>	<u>4 M S </u>			
CHILDREN:	77(	77(	409	425	449	472	777	701	268	228	105	153	
1 <b>-</b> 3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	315	211	396	433	431	472	337	381 381	250		87	153	
ALL		548	403		441	477	357				97	153	
WOMEN:													
19-34			230			278				74		81	
35-59				181 203	209 249	232 259	117	123 141	70	51 64	42 48	71 77	
ALL	29220	1,505	204		247	239	148	141	<del></del>		40		
			MILK	AND MIL	K PRODUC	TS		:			1.501	w.c.o	
			:			<del></del>		-	EGGS		NUT	EGUMES, NUTS,	
	) :	rogurt			AND SSERTS	CHE	ESE	:		:	SEE	DS	
	1977	19				1977					1977	1985	
						<u>GR</u>							
CHILDREN:													
1-3	2	<u>-</u>	5	16	15 27	8	10 12		20 23	18	18		
4-5 ALL	1	<u>2</u> ) L	5		27 19	8	12 11		23			31 26	
WOMEN:													
19-34					24	18	17		26			24	
35+50	5		5 8	20 19	25 24	17 17	18 18		23 25	17 18	21 21	19 22	
			_			- '	10			•			

TABLE 1.2-2.--MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS; EGGS; LEGUMES, NUTS, SEEDS: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

		•			MIL	K AND MIL	K PRODUCT	s		
AGE OF : INDIVIDUALS :	INDIVI	DUALS	TO:		•		FLUID	MILK		
(YEARS)		•		RODUCTS	тот	AL	W H C	ILE	LOWFAT	/SKIM
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NUM</u> E	<u> </u>				<u>PER</u> (	ENT			
CHILDREN:										
1-3	376	336	92.7		89.2					37.7
4-5	315	211	92•3	95•1	85•8 87•7	89.3	66.9	53.7	22.4	38.8
ALL	690	548	92 • 6	95.0	87.7	89.2	65•4	53.6	25.6	38.1
JOMEN:										
19-34	1,287	854	75.3	77.7	56•5 52•6	52.6	41.7	27.3	15.9	26.1
35-50	942	649	73.2	<b>74 •</b> 8	52.6	49.7	35.3	24.3	16.4	
ALL	2,228	1,503	74 • 4	76•5	54.9	51.4	39.0	26.0	16.1	26.1
:		MIL	K AND MI	_K PRODUC	тs			•	LEGU	MES
	Y0GU	JRT .		M AND ESSERTS		SE	EG0	S	NUT SEE	S ,
:	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
•					 PERC	FNT			<del>-</del>	
					7577					
HILDREN:										-
	0.7	5 • 0	18 • 8	21.5	21.6	30.3	31.0			
4-5 ALL	• U • 4	3 • 8 4 • 5	24.2	29.0 24.4	20.9 21.3	32.6 31.2	35 • 4 33 • 0	25.3 28.5	32•5 2 <b>7</b> •5	36.5 33.2
OMEN:										
19-34	3.1	5.8	18.7	24 - 8	27.4	35.2	30.2	23.1	17.2	22.6
35-50	2.8	2.7	21.6	25.2	27•4 27•6	32.3	28.0	25.9		21.7
ALL	2.9	4.5	20.0	25.0	27.5		29.3	24.3	17.3	22.2

TABLE 1.3-1.--VEGETABLES: MEAN INTAKES PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	INDIV	IDUALS	TO VEGET		TOT		WHI POTAT	
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NUM</u>	B <u>ER</u>			<u>6</u> R	<u>\MS</u>		
CHILDREN: 1-34-5ALL	376 315 690	336 211 548	234 232 233	306	108		29 39 33	32 37 34
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	942	854 649 1•503	311 320 315	29 <b>3</b> 290 292	187		54 49 52	51 47 50
	TOMAT	OES	DARK-G VEGETA		DEEP-YE VEGETA		OTH VEGETA	
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
				<u>GRA</u>	<u>MS</u>			
CHILDREN: 1-34-5ALL	8 16 12	10 7 9	2 4 3	5 5 5	6 3 5	7 4 6	40 46 43	44 51 47
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	24 27 26	20 19 20	9 8 9	9 14 11	6 7 6	7 6 6	94 96 95	8 0 95 8 <b>7</b>

TABLE 1.3-2.--VEGETABLES: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	INDIV	IDUALS	TO VEGET		TO1 VEGET#	_	WH]	
	1977	: : 1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NUM</u>	<u>BER</u>			<u>PER</u> (	ENT		
CHILDREN:								
1-3	376	336	90.8	91.5	77.6	73.2	45.0	42.5
4-5	315	211		91.2		77.1		45.8
ALL	690	548	90.9	91.4	78.9	74.7	46.6	43.8
WOMEN:								
19-34	1,287	854	89.9	89.9	83.8	82.5	45.1	45.9
35-50	942		90.9	89.5	84.6	84.3	42.0	41.9
ALL	2,228	1,503	90.3	89.7	84.1	83.3	43.8	44.2
		:		:			:	
	TOMAT	0ES	DARK-G VEGETA		DEEP-YE VEGET		OTH VEGET	
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
:	·	<del>-</del> -	<u>:</u>	: <u>P</u> ER <u>C</u> I	 E <u>NT</u>			
0.11.7.7.7.4								
CHILDREN:	14.0	22.0	4.3	0.0	8 • 7	10.5	51.6	47.5
4-5	20.2	20.6	5.3		7 • 4	10.8		56.8
ALL	16.8	21.5	4.8	8.0		10.6		51.1
WOMEN:								
19-34	26.3	29.6	6.3	8.2	7.1	8.6	69.2	63.3
35-50	27.3	27.7	6.8	10.7		9.3		70.2
ALL	26.7	28.8	6.5	9.3	7.2	8.9	69.9	66.3

NOTE: SEE "TABLE NOTES."

SOURCE: NFCS-CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS, 1985,

AND NFCS 1977-78.

TABLE 1.4-1.--FRUITS: MEAN INTAKES PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

	INDIVI	DUALS:	6 149 204 58 72 52 65 1 1 124 202 56 67 51 57 1 8 138 204 57 70 52 62 1  4 124 126 60 63 50 52 (*) 9 133 108 71 47 61 39 (*) 3 128 119 65 56 55 46 (*)  OTHER FRUITS, MIXTURES, JUICES  OTHER FRUITS BANANAS AND MIXTURES JUICE MAINLY FRUIT NECT  1977 1985 1977 1985 1977 1985 1977  1977 1985 1977 1985 1977 1985 1977	ED						
AGE OF : INDIVIDUALS : (YEARS)			FRUI		тот	ΓAL	JUIC	ES	FRUI	TS
		3 <u>ER</u>								
CHILDREN:										
1-3	376	336	149	204	58			65	1	3
4-5	315	211	124	202	56	67	51	57	1	
A L L • • • • • •	690	548	138	204	57	70	52	62	1	3
OMEN:										
	1.287	854	124	126	6.0	63	5.0	52	(*)	1
35-50	942	649	133	108	71	47	61			1
ALL	2,228	1,503	128	119	65					1
			от	HER FRU	JITS, MI	XTURES,	JUICES	 S		
									<del></del> -	
	: : тот	AL	APPL	.ES	BANA	NAS :	AND MI	XTURES	: JUICE	SAND
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	: :1985
•	<del>:</del>		<u>:</u>						<u>:</u>	· <b>:</b>
					<u>GR</u>	<u>MS</u>				
CHILDREN:										
1-3	90	129	18	23	12	12	35	30	24	63
4-5	66	133	17	25	7	10	24	36	18	62
ALL	79	131	18	24	10	11	30	33	21	63
OMEN:										
	64	62	14	12	5	9	32	23	13	18
19-34 • • • • •					-	0	7.0	2.5		1.0
19-34 35-50	61	61			/	8	20	23	6	10

TABLE 1.4-2.--FRUITS: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	INDIVI	DUALS		AL JITS			S AND JU		DRI FRU	
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NUMB</u>	<u>ER</u>				<u>PERC</u>	<u>ENT</u>			
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5	376 315 690	336 211 548	-	72·1 68·3 70·7		35.2	26.5	27.6	2.6	6.9
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	1•287 942 2•228	649	47.6 52.6 49.7	47.8 45.5 46.8		23.0	28.9		1 • 0 • 8 • 9	1.5 1.6 1.5
			0 Т	HER FRU	JITS• MI	XTURES,	JUICES	;		
	тот	AL	APPL	ES.	BANA		AND MI	XTURES	NONCI JUICE NECT	SAND
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	: :1985
·					<u>PERC</u>	<u> </u>				
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5	44•1 34•4 39•7	56 • 2 53 • 5 55 • 2	15.0 12.6 13.9		12.0 6.1 9.3			20.7	8.6	24.4 21.2 23.2
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	28.5 31.8 29.9	33•7 33•4 33•6	8•9 9•0 8•9	9.5 13.1 11.0	4.5 5.7 5.0	9•3 7•6 8•6		15.8 16.1 15.9	4 • 3 2 • 8 3 • 6	4 • C

TABLE 1.5-1.--GRAIN PRODUCTS; FATS AND OILS; SUGARS AND SWEETS: MEAN INTAKES PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

							G	RAIN PR	ODUCTS					
AGE OF	: : INDIVI	[DUALS	тот	AL	YE	121	0 T H	ier	CER	EALS AN	ND PAST	ıs	MIXT	URES
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)		•	GRA PRODU	IN	BREA AND F	ADS ROLLS	B A K G O C	ED DS			READI EAT CE	'-TO- TREALS	MAI GR	NLY AIN
	1977 :	1985	1977 :	1985	1977	1985	1977 :	1985 :	1977:	1985	1977 :	1985	1977	
	<u>NUME</u>							<u>GR</u> A						
CHILDREN:														
1-3	376	336	162	190	32	35	27	38	48	48	15	17	56	70
4-5		211	181		42				53				42	6.8
A L L • • • • •	690	548	171	202	37	38	34	41	50	54	15	20	50	69
WOMEN:														
19-34	1.287	854	163	217	44	47	42	47	32	39	6	9	45	83
35-50		649	160	200		46	. –	49	32	41	7	5	41	
ALL	2,228	1,503	162	209	44	47	42	48	32	40	6 7 7	8	43	
			FATS		 :LS		:			SUGARS	S AND SE	EETS		
					<del>-</del>		:-			·- <del>.</del>		<del></del>		
	TOTAL AND	FATS OILS	TAE	LE FATS	; ;	SALAC DRESSIM					SUGARS	•	CAN	DY
	1977	: : 1985	1977	: 198	35 : 19	977 1	985 :	1977	: 1985	: 1977	7 : 19	985 : .	1977	1985
		·					<u>GRAM</u>							
CHILDREN:														
1-3	5		5	3	3	2	2	21	28		3	1	4	7
4-5	9	6		5	3	3	2	26	41		3	2	4	8
ALL	7	5	i	4	3 3	2	2 2 2	26 23	33		3	1	4	8
WOMEN:														
19-34	14	16 17	5	5 5	5	8	10	17	19		5	3	2	5
35-50			,	5	4	8	11	19	17		5	4		5
ALL	14	16		5	4	8	11	18	18		5	4	2	5

TABLE 1.5-2.--GRAIN PRODUCTS; FATS AND OILS; SUGARS AND SWEETS: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

							Ó	RAIN PR	RODUCTS					
AGE OF	INDIV	IDUALS	тот	AL	YE.	AST	0 T F	IER	CER	EALS AN	ND PAST		MIXT	URES
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)		-	GRA PRODU			ADS ROLLS	BAH	ED :	זמז			Y-T0-	: MAI	NLY
				1985 :	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977 :	1985			1977	1985
	<u>NUM</u> E							<u>PERC</u>						
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5	376 315 690		98.4 100.0 99.1	99.5 99.3 99.4		73.9	57.5 65.6 61.2	65.0	_	65.6 71.9 68.0	49.9	58 • 9	26.4	36.9
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	942	649	92.2	94.7 93.0 93.9	70•1 72•0 70•9	70.0	48 • 0 49 • 8 48 • 7	54.9	30.9	32.8 31.6 32.3	18.3	14.2	17.0	23.7
:			FATS	AND OI	LS					SUGARS	S AND S	WEETS		
	TOTAL AND		TAB	LE FATS		SALAD DRESSI					SUGARS	:	CAN	
•	1977	: 1985	1977			977 : 1	1985 :	1977		: 1977			1977	1985
							<u>PERCE</u>							
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5	47.6 53.3 50.2	49.6 53.7 51.2	40.	7 40	• 0	12•7 21•2 16•6	15.2 23.0 18.2	50 • 0 54 • 7 52 • 2		26	9	16•5 24•6 19•7	8 • 4 9 • 7 9 • 0	21.7 27.1 23.8
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	59 • 0 64 • 3 61 • 2	62 • 8 65 • 3 63 • 9	42.	3 39	•5	31•8 33•5 32•5	35.5 37.7 36.4	48 • 4 55 • 0 51 • 2	53•7 56•6 55•0	42	6	34.5 41.6 37.5	4 • 8 4 • 2 4 • 5	14.3 12.6 13.6

TABLE 1.6-1.--BEVERAGES: MEAN INTAKES PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

			: : TOT	r A L	A L	COHOLIC	BEVERAG	ES	•	NONAI	LCOHOLI(	BEVER	AGES	
AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)					то		B E E A N D	ALE	:		COFF	- <b></b> -	: :	EA
						: : 1985	1977	1985	1977	1985				
		3 <u>ER</u>												
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5		211	192 244 216	173 177 174	(*) (*) (*)	п	(*) (*) (*)	ņ	244		-	(*)	35 37 36	28
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50 ALL	942	649	716 829 764	856 1•010 922	64 43 55		24	74 38 59	<b>7</b> 86	759 944 838		443	185	181
						NONAI	_coнoLic	BEVER	A GES					
			FRUIT D	RINKS	AND ADE	s		:	<del>-</del>	CARBONA	TED SOF	T DRINK	s	
•	T (	)TAL	. R		•		 _ORIE	•				₹	L O W - C A	LORIE
	1977	1985	1977	: 198	<b>:</b> 35 <b>:</b>		1985	: : 1977	: 1985	: 5 : 19	; 77 : 19			
·					<del>-</del>		<u>GR</u>				<u>-</u>			
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5		8 1 8 6 8 8	10	12	74 73 74	5 9 <b>7</b>	6 7 7	6: 9:	5 6	5 <b>7</b> 58 58	58 86 71	57 63 59	•	9 6 8
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	51 28 41	69 46 59	. 2	9 1 <b>7</b>	59 38 50	2 1 2	1 n 8 9	221 143 18	L 27	4	99	193 162 179	51 42 47	101 111 105

NOTE: SEE "TABLE NOTES."
SOURCE: NFCS-CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS, 1985, AND NFCS 1977-78.

TABLE 1.6-2.--BEVERAGES: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

			тот		AL	COHOLIC	BEVERAG	ES		NONAL	_соно <b>ட</b> і	C BEVER	AGES	
AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)			BEVER	AGES :	то	TAL	BEE	:R	: TOT	AL	COF		Т	
	1977 :	1985	1977	1985 :	1977	: 1985	1977 :	1985	1977 :	1985	1977	1985	: 1977	: 1985
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5	315	211	59•0 63•5 61•1			0.0				57.5 54.3		0.3		10.6
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	1•287 942	854 649	88•2 93•5	91•4 94•2	12.0 12.8	13•8 16•5	5·5 3·5	8 • 8 3 • 9		90•3 92•9	41.3 70.3	40•1 68•1	31.7 39.8 35.1	28.5 35.3
						NONAL		BEVER	GES					
			FRUIT DI	RINKS A	ND ADE	s		:	c	ARBONA	TED SOF	T DRINK	s	
	т о	)TAL	R	EGULAR	:	LOW-CAL	ORIE	. 1	OTAL	:	REGULA	R .	LOW-CA	LORIE
		: 1985	1977	: 1985	5 :	1977 :	1985	: 1977	: 1985	: 19	77 : 1	985 :	1977 :	
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5	33.2	25 • 8	3 29 • 3 3 0 • 6 3 0 • 6	7 24 6 24 6 1 24 6	· 2 · 3 · 3	2 • 3 2 • 8 2 • 5	3 • 1 2 • 5 2 • 8	26 • 2 29 • 2 27 • 6	2 30 • 2 28 • 3 29 •	7 24 0 26 6 25	4 • 5 6 • 0 5 • 2	26•1 26•4 26•2	1 • 7 3 • 6 2 • 6	4 • 4 3 • 6 4 • 1
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	8.9		14.6 8.6 12.5	5 14 6 10 6 1 12 6	. 8 . 2 . 8	• 6 • 3 • 5	2.0 1.8 1.9	47 • 6 33 • 7 41 • 7	52.	8 38 0 25 2 33	5 • 5	38•8 32•8 36•2		19.6 21.0 20.2

TABLE 2.1A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY INCOME LEVEL, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AND AGE OF	INDIVI	IDUALS	FOOD E		PROT		:	FAT	:		:		: :ASCORBI :	C ACID	THIA	MIN
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1977	1985	1977		1977		: 1977 :		: 1977 :				1977	1985	1977	1985
											INTERNA					
	<u>NUMB</u>	<u> </u>	KILOCAL	ORIES			<u>GKA</u>	<u>.MS</u>			<u>UNI</u>	<u>IS</u>		MILLI	<u>GRAMS</u>	
UNDER 131% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3			1,143			54.8			137.5				. –	72		1.13
4-5			1 9 4 4 0			65.2			163.8					76	1.11	1.29
WOMEN:			1,288			58.9	54.9		150.3					74	1.00	1.19
19-34			1,503			66.3			155.8					64	1.05	1.14
35-50			1,502			63·2 65·1			160•1 157•4					70 67	1.08 1.06	1.07 1.11
ALL	330	295	19302	19370	02.07	00.1	70.00	03.42	17704	100.00	49133	49277	0 /	01	1.00	1.11
131-300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3			1,249			54.7			150.6					8 0	• 89	1.13
4-5			1,439			55.0			172.5				_	85	1.01	1.17
ALL			1,338			54.8	56•1	53.8			3,422			82		1.14
19-34			1,592			66.3	73.1		167.0					87	1.01	1.22
35-50			1,500			64.9			147.5					79	1.01	1.12
ALL	693	512	1,555	1,665	64.3	65.7	73.0	68.5	159.1	192.8	4 9 1 0 1	5,628	75	84	1 • 0 1	1.18
OVER 300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3	9 <b>7</b>	63	1,275	1,325	50.1	47.7	55.1	50.5	149.0	176.7	4,508	4,381	78	102	•95	1.12
4-5			1,620			71.3			181.8					114	1.14	1.38
ALL			1,417	·		56.9	62.3		162.5			·		107	1.02	1.23
19-34			1,706			66.3			170.7		•			103	1.03	1.17
35-50			1.540			65 • 1			151.2					81 92	•98	1.09
ALL	814	508	1,634	1 + / 36	67.5	65.7	<b>75.</b> 8	13.5	162.3	196.2	49524	5,808	8.4	92	1.01	1.13
ALL INCOME LEVELS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	376	336	1,210	1,372	47.1	53.4	50.6		144.8					82		1.12
4-5			1,486			61.9	64.1		173.8				_	86	1.08	1.27
ALL Women:	690	548	1,335	1,446	51.7	56.7	56.8	56.5	158.0	183.2	3,529	4,658	69	84	•99	1.18
19-34						66.2			166.1					86	1.02	1.18
35-50						64.0			151.1					78	1.01	1.09
ALL	2,228	1,503	1,573	1,661	65.1	65•2	72.8	68.9	159.7	191.1	4,225	5 • 191	78	82	1.02	1 • 1 4
														CONTIN		

CONTINUED --

TABLE 2.1A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY INCOME LEVEL, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

INCOME LEVEL AND AGE OF	RIBOF						VITAMI		CALC		PHOSPH			SIUM	IR O	N
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	:		1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	: : 1977 :	1985	1977:	1985	1977		1977	1985
							MICRO						IGRAMS			
UNDER 131% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.50	1.62	11.4	14.5	1.02	1.23	3.07	4 • 21	694	762	799	978	153	187	8.7	10.
4-5	1.53	1.74	13.3	17.1	1.01	1.33	3.01	3.80	676	838	920	1.127	165	213	9.6	11.
ALL	1.52	1.67	12.4	15.5	1.02	1.27	3 • 0 4	4.05	685	792	858	1,036	159	197	9.2	10.
19-34	1.29	1 • 40	14.7	17.4	1.16	1.26	3.05	5.48	569	571	952	974	193	195	10.3	11.
35-50 • • • • • • •	1.24	1.26	15.8	15.8	1.12	1.09	2.98	3.87	514	516	894	960	204	196	10.4	11.
ALL	1.27	1.34	15.1	16.8	1 • 14	1.19	3.02	4.84	548	549	930	968	197	195	10.3	11.
.31-300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.49	1.70	10.5	13.1	•97	1.23	3.25	3.91	772	899	894	1,065	166	197	8.2	10.
4-5	1.57	1.74	13.2	14.3	1.15	1.29	3.75	5.15	733	842	927	1,043	181	196	9.7	10.
ALL	1.53	1.72	11.7	13.5	1.05	1.25	3.49	4.32	754	880	909	1.058	173	197	8.9	10.
19-34	1.36	1.52	15.9	17.8	1.19	1.30	3 • 46	4.99	615	722	993	1,095	210	223	10.5	11.
35-50	1.29	1.36	15.4	17.3	1.14	1.23	3.56	6.28	536	581	908	984	217	221	10.4	10.
ALL	1.33	1.46	15.7	17.6	1.17	1.27	3.50	5.49	583	667	959	1,052	213	222	10 • 4	11.
VER 300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.49	1.58	11.8	13.3	• 9 <b>5</b>	1.35	4.28	3.60	707	769	864	95 <b>7</b>	171	199	8.8	10.
4-5	1.69	2.03	16.7	21.1	1.27	1.74	3.66	4 • 45	760	896	1,052	1,243	198	253	9 • 8	13
WOMEN:	1.57	1.76	13.8	16.4	1.08	1.50	4 • 0 3	3.93	728	819	941	1,069	182	220	9.2	11.
19-34	1.38	1.50	16.0	17.7	1.31	1.36	3.62	4.59	630	707		1,100	225	238	11.1	11
35-50	1.30	1.39	16.9	17.3	1.24	1.24	4.53	3.99	516	668	939	1 • 0 4 4	233	236	11.3	11.
ALL	1.35	1 • 45	16.4	17.5	1.28	1.30	4 • 0 1	4 • 29	581	688	990	1,072	228	237	11.2	11
LL INCOME LEVELS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.46	1.64	10.9	13.6	• 94	1.25	3.42	3.95	717	824	844	1,014	160	194	8 • 4	10
4-5	1.60	1.83	14.0	16.7	1.15	1.42	3.50	4.57	728	864	960	1,124	183	215	9.7	11
ALL	1.52	1 • 71	12.3	14.8	1.94	1.31	3.46	4.19	722	840		1,057	170	202	9.0	10.
19-34	1.36	1.47	15.6	17.5	1.22	1.30	3.61	4.89	611	685	997	1,070	212	224	10.7	11
35-50	1.27	1.34	16.2	16.8	1.19	1.19	3.78	4.65	515	606	922	999	222	220	10.8	10
ALL	1.32	1.42	15.9	17.2	1.21	1.25	3.68	4.79	570	651		1,039	216	222	10.7	11.

TABLE 2.18.---NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY INCOME LEVEL, SPRING 1985

INCOME LEVEL AND AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVIDUALS	SATURATED FAT	MONOUNSATU- RATED FAT	POLYUNSATU- RATED FAT	CHOLESTEROL	DIETARY FIBER
(YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
	NUMBER		<u>GRAMS</u>		MILLIGRAMS	<u>GRAMS</u>
NDER 131% POVERTY:						
CHILDREN:	98	22.0	20.5	9.6	264	9.4
1-3	98 63	24•4	20.5	9.5 10.1	242	11.0
4-5	162	22.9	21.5	9.8	255	10.0
WOMEN:	182	22 • 7	21.5	9.0	2.55	10.0
19-34	176	24.3	25.7	12.7	344	10.1
35-50	117	21.5	23.3	12.4	338	10.4
ALL	293	23.2	24.7	12.6	341	10.2
31-300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:						
1-3	157	21.8	19.0	8 • 2	262	10.0
4-5	79	22 • 4	20.3	9.0	290	9.8
ALL	237	22.0	19.5	8.5	271	9.9
19-34	313	24.8	25.2	13.9	299	11.9
35-50	199	24.4	25.6	13.2	314	11.5
ALL	512	24.7	25 • 4	13.6	305	11.7
VER 300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:						
1-3	63	20.8	18.0	8 • 1	189	10.3
4-5	4 0	28 • 4	25.9	11.3	268	14.2
ALL	104	23.7	21.1	9 • 4	220	11.8
19-34	256	27.3	27.3	14.9	297	13.0
35-50	252	25.8	26.1	15.4	292	12.6
ALL	<b>50</b> 8	26.6	26.7	15.2	295	12.8
LL INCOME LEVELS: CHILDREN:						
1-3	336	21.7	19.4	8.7	247	9.8
4-5	211	24.4	22.5	9.8	266	11.0
ALL	548	22.8	20.6	9•1	254	10.2
WOMEN:						
19-34	854	25.5	25.7	13.9	306	12.0
35-50	649	24.2	24.9	13.6	302	11.5
AL <b>L</b>	1,503	24.9	25.4	13.8	304	11.8

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TABLE 2.18.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY INCOME LEVEL, SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

INCOME LEVEL AND AGE OF	VITAMIN A CAROTENES		VITAMIN E	FOLACIN	ZINC	COPPER	SODIUM	POTASSIUM			
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)			1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985			
	REI		ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL		·						
	EGUIV	LENTS	EQUIVALENTS	MICROGRAMS	MILLIGRAMS						
NDER 131% POVERTY:											
CHILDREN:											
1-3	832	186	8 • 0	194	7 • 7	0 • 8	1,919	1,856			
4-5	852	270	5 • 4	194	9 • 4	• 9	2,310	1,997			
ALL	840	219	<b>7 •</b> 0	194	8 • 4	• 8	2,072	1,911			
WOMEN:											
19-34	867	251	6 • 6	193	9 • 4	1.0	2,552	1,938			
35-50	654	271	7 • 0	181	9.1	1.0	2,564	1,989			
ALL	782	259	6.8	188	9.3	1 • 0	2 • 557	1,958			
31-300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:											
1-3	890	357	5 • 0	184	7.9	. 8	2,018	2,029			
4-5	949	227	6.2	228	9.0	• 9	2,093	1,994			
ALL	910	314	5.4	199	8.3	• 9	2.043	2,018			
WOMEN:								_,			
19-34	907	410	8 • 9	227	9.2	1 • 1	2,586	2,180			
35-50	907	381	7.6	201	9 • 1	1.1	2,487	2,210			
ALL	907	399	8 • 4	217	9.2	1.1	2,548	2,192			
VER 300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:											
1-3	782	265	4 • 4	193	6.9	. 8	1,721	2,009			
4-5	838	159	5 • 8	258	11.0	1 • 0	2,287	2,385			
ALL	804	224	4 • 9	218	8.5	• 9	1,942	2,155			
WOMEN:											
19-34	904	432	8 • 1	222	9.2	1.2	2,653	2,344			
35-50	838	450	8 • 4	215	9.3	1 • 1	2,585	2,368			
ALL••••••	871	441	8 • 2	218	9 • 3	1 • 1	2,619	2,356			
LL INCOME LEVELS: CHILDREN:											
1-3	842	285	5 • <sup>8</sup>	188	7.7	. 8	1,930	1,964			
4-5	916	240	5.8	216	9 • 4	• 9	2,233	2,094			
ALL	870	268	5 • 8	199	8 • 4	8 • 4 • 8		2,014			
WOMEN:											
19-34	865	364	8 • 0	217	9.3	1 • 1	2,612	2,190			
35-50	795	372	7.7	200	9.0	1.0	2,530	2,200			
ALL	835	368	7.9	210	9 • 2	1 • 1	2,576	2,195			

SOURCE: NFCS-CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS, 1985.

TABLE 2.2A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY RACE, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

OF INDIVIDUALS : (YEARS)	INDIVIDUALS		FOOD ENERGY		PROTEIN		TOTAL FAT		CARBOHYDRATE		VITAMIN A		: ASCORBIC ACID		THIAMIN	
	1977	1985	1977	1985		1985			1977		1977	<b>1</b> 985	1977	1985	1977	1985
NUMBER KILOCALORIESGRAMS									INTERNA UN		MILLIGRAMS					
WHITE: CHILDREN:																
1-3	396	286	1,256	1.370	47.9	52.4	52.2	53.2	152.4	176.1	3.600	4,722	69	81	0.95	1.11
4-5	246		1,513		57.1	60.1	65.4			196.2	3,665	4,429	72	83		1.23
ALL	552		1,370		52.0	55.3	58.1		164.1		3,629	4,612	70	82		1.15
WOMEN:		, , ,		_,,,,		5575	5001		10	2000.	0,02,	.,012		02	1001	1010
19-34	1.081	712	1,627	1,715	66.1	65.3	74.9	70.5	166.4	200.0	4.117	5,194	75	82	1.01	1.16
35-50	770	563	1,532	1,610	64.3	63.2	71.9		152.4		4,262	5,203	78	76		1.08
ALL	1,850	1,275	1,587	1,668	65.3	64.4	73.7	69•4	160.5	192.1	4,177	5,198	76	80	1.01	1.13
BLACK:																
CHILDREN:																
1-3	46	28	1,040	1,412	44.9	58.9	45.0	60.0	115.2	162.8	3,618	4,381	69	97	<b>. 7</b> 8	1.27
4-5	4.0		1,420		56.5	67.8	60.4		163.7		3,604	4,603	75	100	• 93	1.48
ALL	85	53	1,217	1,544	50.3	63.0	52.2	65.1	137.8	180.5	3,611	4,485	72	98	.85	1.37
WOMEN:																
19-34	156		1,558		64.6	73.6	70.4		164.5			4,377	91	82		1.18
35-50	125		1,420	-	60.9	69.3	67.4		142.5		4,667		82	<b>7</b> 6		1.08
ALL	281	143	1,497	1,655	63.0	71.8	6ª•1	69.8	154.7	181.8	4,844	4,200	87	79	1.03	1.14
OTHER:																
CHILDREN:																
1-3	23	17		1,353	41.6		40.6	_	107.6			4,286	55	90	<b>. 7</b> 8	1.16
4-5	29		1,344		58.8		58.7		145.3		2,559		55	90		1.31
ALL WOMEN:	51	24	1,174	1,372	51•2	62.5	50.7	52.3	128.7	164.9	2,211	5,055	55	90	• 97	1.20
19-34	46	47	1,545	1,565	67.1	67.3	68.9	57.8	164.6	196.4	2,681	6,887	71	134	1.09	1.39
35-50	43	21	1,445	1,720	63.5	75.9	61.1		151.9		2,737	6,051	83	107		1.25
ALL	89	68	1,497	1,612	65.4	69.9	65.2	61.0	158.5	197.7	2,708	6,633	77	126	1 • 0 4	1.34

CONTINUED--

TABLE 2.2A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY RACE, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

OF INDIVIDUALS :_ (YEARS) :	RIBOF		:					IN B12		:		10RUS	MAGN	ESIUM	IRO	) N
	1977	:	197 <b>7</b>	<b>1</b> 985	1977	1985 :	1977 :	1985	1977	1985	1977			1985	1977	<b>19</b> 85
								OGRAMS-								
1017 TE 6																
WHITE: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.51	1.65	11.1	13.3	0.97	1.23	3.55	3.86	744	842	874	1,016	167	194	8 • 7	10.2
4-5	1.64	1.78	14.3	16.0	1.19	1.39	3.65	4.01	746	864	976	1,111	189	213	9.9	11.2
ALL	1.57	1.70	12.5	14.3	1.07	1.29	3.50	3.92	745	850		1,052	176	201	9.2	10.6
WOMEN:																
19-34	1.38	1.50	15.6	17.5	1.23	1.30	3.73	4 • 6 3	629	716	1,012	1,084	218	227	10.7	11.2
35-50	1.30	1.36	16.4	16.7	1.22	1.20	3.92	4.54	531	630	945	1,007	233	224	10.9	10.7
ALL	1.35	1 • 44	15.9	17.2	1.22	1.26	3.81	4.59	588	678	984	1,050	224	226	10.8	11.0
BLACK: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.24	1.62	10.2	17.0	• 86	1 • 4 4	2.87	4 • 50	604	637	733	988	135	192	6.8	13.1
4-5	1.31	1.98	12.2	19.8	•94	1.57	2.92	7.93	635	775	867	1,137	159	204	8 • 8	13.5
ALL	1.27	1.79	11.2	18.3	•90	1.50	2.89	6.11	618	701	795	1,058	146	197	7.7	13.3
WOMEN:																
19-34	1.20	1.38	15.1	18.0	1 • 1 8	1.29	2.84	6.57	494	520	884	1,016	177	196	10.4	11.8
35-50	1.12	1.21	15.1	17.1	1.07	1.05	3.22	3.96	442	438	808	947	167	173	9 • 8	11.0
ALL	1.17	1.31	15.1	17.6	1.13	1.19	3 • 0 1	5.50	471	487	850	988	173	187	$10 \cdot 1$	11.5
OTHER: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.30	1.50	9.2	13.6	•80	1.21	2.93	4 • 4 4	605	747	690	984	123	185	7.9	9.7
4-5	1.59	1.91	14.3	18.9	1.07	1.49	3.03	6.74	706	922	944	1,224	164	235	8 • 8	13.5
ALL	1 • 46	1.62	12.0	15.1	• 95	1.29	2.99	5.11	662	798	831	1,054	146	200	8 • 4	10.8
19-34	1.26	1.22	17.2	16.5	1.19	1.28	3.10	5.62	543	540	1.004	984	197	232	10.8	11.0
35-50	1.12	1.37	16.2	18.5	1.05	1.43	2.81		425	570		1 • 0 7 9	192	253	10.3	13.8
ALL	1.12	1.26	16.7	17.1	1.12	1.43	2.96	7.16	486	549		1,013	194	238	10.5	11.9

TABLE 2.28.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY RACE, SPRING 1985

RACE AND AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVIDUALS	SATURATED FAT	: MONOUNSATU- : RATED FAT		CHOLESTEROL :	DIETARY FIBER
(YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
	NUMBER		CDAMC	•	MILLICOANO	CDAMO
HITE:	NUMBER		<u>GRAMS</u>		MILLIGRAMS	<u>GRAMS</u>
CHILDREN:						
1-3	286	21.8	19.2	8 • 4	242	9.9
4-5	172	24.6	22.1	9.6	258	11.0
ALL	457	22.8	20.3	8 • 8	248	10.3
WOMEN:						
19-34	712	25.9	25.7	14.0	296	12.2
35-50	563	24.6	25.0	13.8	<b>2</b> 89	11.7
ALL	1,275	25.3	25 • 4	13.9	293	12.0
LACK:						
CHILDREN:						
1-3	2.8	22.4	22.2	10.9	283	10.4
4-5	25	26.8	27.0	11.8	313	11.5
ALL	53	24.5	24 • 4	11.4	297	10.9
WOMEN:						
19-34	8 4	25.4	28.7	14.1	401	10.0
35-50	59	21.6	24.8	13.0	421	8.9
ALL	143	23.8	27.1	13.5	409	9.5
THER:						
CHILDREN:						
1-3	17	20 • 4	18.9	8 • 4	309	7.2
4-5	7	21.0	19.2	9.1	369	7.4
ALL	24	20.6	19.0	8 • 6	326	7.3
WOMEN:						
19-34	47	19.6	21.4	12 • 4	272	12.7
35-50	21	26.9	26.9	10.0	353	11.5
ALL	68	21.8	23.0	11.7	297	12.3

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TABLE 2.2B--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY RACE, SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

RACE AND AGE : OF INDIVIDUALS :	VITAMIN A	CAROTENES	VITAMIN E	FOLACIN	ZINC	COPPER	SODIUM	POTASSIU
(YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
		INOL	ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL	<u> </u>	<u></u>			<u></u>
	EQUIV	ALENIS	<u>EQUIVALENTS</u>	<u>MICROGRAMS</u>		<u>MI</u>	<u>LIGRAMS</u> -	
WHITE:								
CHILDREN:			_					
1-3	846	290	5 • 3	181	7.3	0.8	1,886	1,985
4-5	858	239	5 • 2	207	8 • 5	• 8	2,112	2,090
ALL	850	271	5.3	191	7 • 8	• 8	1,971	2,025
WOMEN:								
19-34	858	357	8 • 1	218	9.2	1.1	2,612	2,225
35-50	810	381	7.9	201	8 • <b>9</b>	1.0	2,477	2 • 2 4 0
ALL	837	368	8 • 0	210	9 • 1	1 • 1	2,553	2,231
BLACK: CHILDREN:								
1-3	854	234	11.1	248	9.0	. 8	2,401	1 • 8 3 5
4-5	1,159	116	9.6	271	10.1	1.0	2,742	1,919
ALL	997	179	10.4	258	9.5	• 9	2,560	1.874
WOMEN:				200			2,000	2,0
19-34	847	239	8 • 3	203	10.1	1.1	2,660	1,870
35-50	647	276	6 • 6	181	8.4	• 9	2.737	1,752
ALL	765	254	7.6	194	9 • 4	1.1	2 • 691	1,821
OTHER:								
CHILDREN:								
1-3	718	282	5 • 0	217	12.7	1.3	1,808	1,811
4-5	1,054	510	5.1	186	22.6	2.3	3,437	2,456
ALL	816	348	5.1	208	15.6	1.6	2,282	1,998
WOMEN:	0.0	3,0	5.1	200	1300	140	2,202	1,770
19-34	857	601	7.5	238	10.4	1 • 4	2,501	2,256
35-50	953	442	6.5	238	12.4	1.3	3,545	2,550
ALL	886	552	7.2	238	11.0	1.4	2,818	2 • 345

TABLE 2.3A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY URBANIZATION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

URBANIZATION :	INDIV	IDUALS	FOOD E	ENERGY	:		:	:			:	:		BIC ACID	THIAM	IIN
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1977	1985	1977		1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
											INTERNA	TIONAL				
	<u>NUME</u>	<u> </u>	KILOCAL	ORIES			<u></u>	<u>1MS</u>			<u>n</u> й]	<u> </u>		MILLIG	PAMS	
CENTRAL CITIES: CHILDREN:																
1-3	94		1,246		51.0	54.5	53.4		143.4		4,649	4,754	70	90	1.00	1.16
4-5	87		1,418		54.7	69.7	61.5		164.2			4,852	60	8.8		1.31
ALL	181	160	1,328	1,452	52.8	60.1	57.3	56.6	153.4	180.5	4,172	4,791	65	89	1.03	1.22
19-34	408		1,654		68.4	70.4	74.8		169.2		4,856	4,748	88	89	1.06	1.20
35-50	271		1,494		64.1	65.6	67.8		152.7		4,365	5,347	96	74		1 • 0 4
ALL	679	416	1,591	1,696	66.6	68.5	72.0	69.3	162.6	194.2	4,660	4,990	91	83	1.06	1.14
SUBURBAN AREAS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	158	167	1,230	1,366	46.6	52.7	50.5	53.2	151.6	174.5	3,592	4,913	77	79	•91	1.13
4-5	117	116	1,537	1,559	57.9	59.5	68.9	60.9	176.0	199.6	3,382	4,711	74	92	1.04	1.27
ALL	275	283	1,361	1,445	51.4	55.5	58.4	56•4	161.9	184.8	3,503	4,830	76	85	•96	1.19
19-34	482	436	1,596	1,726	65.7	54.8	74.5	71 • 4	162.1	199.9	4,027	5,528	77	92	1.01	1.17
35-50	382	351	1,537	1,576	65•0	63.5	74.4	67.3	147.3	176.0	4,106	4,960	<b>7</b> 5	83	• 98	1.09
ALL	864	786	1,570	1,659	65.4	64.2	74.5	69.6	155.6	189.2	4,062	5,275	76	8.8	1.00	1.13
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	124	49	1,157	1 . 4 1 3	44.7	53.5	48.4	55.3	137.3	19n 6	2,524	4,000	55	79	9.6	1.05
4-5	111		1,484		58.3	56.9	61.1		178.9		3,665	3,980	75	63		1.19
ALL	235		1,311		51.1	54.7	54.4		157.0		- ,	3.994	64	73		1.10
WOMEN:	200	10.	14011	T # T T U	31.01	270/	J T • T	30.0	131.0	102.0	34093	74774	07	, 3	• //	1.10
19-34	397	170	1,603	1,601	64.1	63.6	73.5	65.9	167.7	188.3	3,713	5,367	66	65	.99	1.16
35-50	289		1,502		62.2	63.3	69.1		154.6		4,377	5,105	68	68		1.13
ALL	686	300	1,561	1,619	63.3	63.5	71.6	66.5	162.2	191.9	3,993	5,253	67	66	1 • 0 0	1.15

CONTINUED --

TABLE 2.3A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY URBANIZATION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

URBANIZATION :	RIBOFL	_AVIN	NIAC			_	VITAM]		,		PH0SPH		MAGNE	SIUM	IRO	O N
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1977	1985		: 1985 :	1977	1985 :	:	1985	1977	1985	19 <b>7</b> 7	1985		1985	1977	1985
CENTRAL CITIES: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.65	1.63	12.1	14.8	1.07	1.27	4.68	3.72	786	799	910	1,013	172	196	8 • 9	10.4
4-5	1.56	1.87	13.4	19.6	1.06	1.55	3.61	5.16	<b>7</b> 19	838	925	1,155	170	223	9 • 4	11.6
ALL	1.61	1.71	12.7	16.6	1.07	1.37	4.17	4.26	753	813	917	1 • 066	171	206	9.2	10.8
19-34	1 • 4 1	1.58	16.3	18.0	1.30	1.37	3 • <b>7</b> 5	5.03	637	746	1,031	1,125	213	228	10.9	11.7
35-50	1.28	1.29	16.3	16.8	1.21	1.20	3 • 41	3.83	522	593	91 <b>7</b>	1,010	213	219	10.6	10.8
ALL	1.36	1 • 4 7	16.3	17.5	1.26	1.30	3 • 6 1	4.55	591	684	985	1,079	213	224	10.8	11.3
SUBURBAN AREAS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.42	1.69	10.4	13.0	•94	1.26	2.97	3.85	<b>7</b> 25	864	847	1,029	165	197	8.5	10.7
4-5	1.62	1.87	14 • 1	15.4	1.17	1.38	3.66	4.53	728	912	9 <b>7</b> 8	1,147	186	220	9 • 8	11.9
ALL	1.50	1.76	12.0	14.0	1 • 0 4	1.31	3.26	4.13	727	883	902	1,078	174	207	9.0	11.2
WOMEN:																
19-34	1.35	1.42	15.6	17.2	1.22	1.29	3.77	4 • 65	604	676	987	1,064	213	231	10.9	11.2
35-50	1 • 24	1.35	16.1	16.6	1.16	1.18	3.68	4.43	532	625	929	996	226	220	10.8	10.6
ALL	1.30	1.39	15.9	17.0	1.19	1 • 24	3.73	4.55	5 <b>7</b> 3	653	961	1 • 034	219	226	10.8	10.9
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.37	1.56	10.5	13.2	•85	1.17	3.03	4.51	654	767	791	980	145	181	7.8	10.0
4-5	1.60	1.64	14.4	16.0	1.19	1.34	3.26	3.71	736	752	967	1,000	189	182	9.8	10.8
ALL	1.48	1.59	12.4	14.2	1.01	1.23	3.14	4.24	693	762	874	986	166	182	8.7	10.2
WOMEN:																
19-34	1.30	1.45	15.0	17.5	1 • 1 4	1.22	3.29	5.29	592	617	974	1,006	211	200	10.2	11.0
35-50	1.31	1.39	16.3	17.1	1.22	1.21	4.25	6.29	485	5 <b>7</b> 3	918	993	225	219	10.9	11.1
ALL	1.31	1.42	15.5	17.3	1.17	1.22	3.69	5.72	547	598	950	1,000	217	208	10.5	11.0

TABLE 2.3B.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY URBANIZATION, SPRING 1985

URBANIZATION AND AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVIDUALS	SATURATED FAT		POLYUNSATU- RATED FAT	CHOLESTEROL	DIETARY FIBER
(YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
	NUMBER		<u>GRAMS</u>		MILLIGRAMS	<u>GRAMS</u>
ENTRAL CITIES: CHILDREN:						
1-3	101	21.1	18.9	9.1	249	10.0
4-5	60	24.2	23.1	10.6	309	11.3
ALL	160	22.3	20.5	9.7	271	10.5
WOMEN:	100	22.00	2000	, .	_ , _	1003
19-34	248	26.3	25 • 4	13.5	341	12.0
35-50	168	23.9	25 • 2	14.0	333	11.2
ALL	416	25.4	25.4	13.7	338	11.7
UBURBAN AREAS: CHILDREN:						
1-3	167	21.8	19.4	8.3	238	9.9
4-5	116	24.9	22.3	9 • 4	249	11.3
ALL	283	23.1	20•6	8.7	243	10.5
19-34	436	25.5	26 • 4	14.6	300	12.4
35-50	351	24.5	24.7	13.5	286	11.3
ALL	<b>7</b> 86	25.0	25.6	14.1	294	11.9
ONMETROPOLITAN AREAS: CHILDREN:						
1-3	69	22.2	20.3	8.9	266	9.3
4-5	36	22•2	21.9	9.8	245	9.2
ALL	105	22.6	20.8	9.2	259	9.3
WOMEN:	105	22.0	2000	/ • L	23,	) • <b>0</b>
19-34	170	24.1	24.6	12.7	271	11.1
35-50	131	24.0	25.1	13.4	306	12.1
ALL	300	24.0	24 • 8	13.0	286	11.5

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TABLE 2.3B.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY URBANIZATION, SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

URBANIZATION AND AGE OF	VITAMIN A	CAROTENES	VITAMIN E	FOLACIN	ZINC	COPPER	SODIUM	POTASSIUM
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
		INOL ALENIS	ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL EQUIVALENTS	MICROGRAMS		<u>MI</u>	LLIGRAMS-	
CENTRAL CITIES: CHILDREN:								
1-3	862	290	6.9	208	7.2	0.8	2,062	1,959
4-5	1.042	211	5.9	213	9.5	• 9	2,439	2 • 219
ALL	929	260	6.5	210	8 • 1		2,202	2,055
19-34	<b>79</b> 8	319	8.3	214	9.8	1 • 1	2,744	2,242
35-50	806	405	7 • 4	210	8 • 6	1.0	2,672	2 • 193
ALL	801	354	7.9	212	9.3	1 • 1	2,715	2,222
SUBURBAN AREAS: CHILDREN:								
1-3	8.35	322	5.3	179	7.9	. 8	1,819	1,994
4-5	885	267	5.0	220	9.9	. 9		2 • 145
ALL	856	300	5 • 2	196	8 • 7	• 9	1,952	2,056
19-34	848	413	8 • 0	226	9.2	1 • 1	2,568	2 • 241
35-59	750	376	7.7	196	9.1	1.0	2,458	2,199
ALL	8 <b>0 4</b>	396	7 • 8	213	9•1	1 • 1	2,519	2,222
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS: CHILDREN:								
1-3	830	190	5.4	181	8 <b>.</b> n	. 8	2.007	1,500
4-5	804	199	7.9	207	7.7	-	_ , .	1,726
ALL	821	193	6.3	190	7.9	• 8	2,066	1,841
WOMEN:	0 2 1	1,0	0.00	1,0	, • ,	• 0	2,000	I 7 () 1 I
	1,010	305	7 • 8	200	9.0	1.0	2.533	1,986
35-50	904	319	8 • 2	196	9.1			2,213
ALL	964	311	8.0	198	9.0	1.1	2,536	2,085

TABLE 2.4A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY REGION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

REGION AND AGE OF	INDIVI	DUALS	FOOD E	NERGY	PRO	TEIN	TOTAL	. FAT	CARBOH	HYDRATE	VITAM	IN A	ASCORB	IC ACID	THIAM	IIN
INDIVIDUALS		1985			1977	1985	1977	1985	1977 :	1985	: 1977 :	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NUMB</u>	ER									INTERNA			MILLIG	RAMS	
NORTHEAST:																
CHILDREN:																
1-3	79	69	1,318	1,440	52•2	54.9	54.3	55.6	158.8	185.9	3,360	3,789	92	87	0.98	1.23
4-5	73		1,600		65.6	63 • 4	71.4	59.7	178.8	222.8	4,050	6,700	78	93	1.07	1.47
ALL	151	114	1,454	1,525	58.6	58.3	62.5	5 <b>7</b> •2	168•4	200 • 4	3,691	4,934	86	91	1.03	1.32
19-34	329	199	1,755	1,643	71.8	65.5	78.9	67.7	177.5	186.1	4,613	5,033	91	79	1.06	1.13
35-50	242	133	1,505	1,554	64.6	66.8	69.5		151.9		4,118	5,212	89	87	1.00	1.09
ALL	5 <b>7</b> 1	332	1,649	1,607	68.8	66.1	74.9	67.3	166.7	178.7	4 • 4 0 3	5,104	90	82	1 • 0 4	1.11
MIDWEST: CHILDREN:																
1-3	90	96	1,218	1,337	52.2	52 • 1	52.2	52.9	137.6	167.9	3,932	4,597	68	77	• 98	1.08
4-5	73		1,488		56.9	58.0	64.3		175.0			4,039	72	81		1.15
ALL	164	148	1,339	1,378	54.3	54•1	57.6	54.7	154.3	171.8	3,632	4,402	70	78	1 • 0 1	1.11
19-34	312	206	1,650	1,786	66.0	69.6	77 • 1	74.9	169.1	206.8	4,306	5,806	8 n	83	1.06	1.21
35-50 • • • • • • •	231	132	1,534	1,649	52.2	63.5	72.3	70.4	152.6	187.1	3,871	5,005	72	74	1.01	1.17
ALL	543	338	1,601	1,732	64.4	67.2	75.0	73.2	162.1	199.1	4,121	5,493	76	80	1 • 0 4	1.20
SOUTH: CHILDREN:																
1-3	120	92	1,147	1,369	40.9	52.5	46.4	54.0	144.6	173.3	3,008	5,315	53	77	.83	1.11
4-5	107	63	1,437	1,664	52.8	68.3	59•2	69.2	176.1	197.2	3,504	3,813	76	94	1.06	1.32
WOMEN:	228	155	1,284	1,489	46.5	58.9	52•4	60.2	159.5	183.0	3,241	4,706	64	84	• 94	1.20
19-34	384	278	1,505	1,674	61.1	63.8	68.1	67.5	160.0	197.1	3,733	5,017	65	82	•96	1.17
35-50	289		1,492		63.7	66.0	69.2		153.4			4,693	72	70		1.11
ALL	6 <b>7</b> 3	504	1,500	1,657	62•2	64.8	68.6	67.5	157.1	193.2	3,993	4,872	68	77	• 99	1.14
WEST:																
CHILDREN:	0 -			. 755		- 4 -			470 0	477 -	7 007	4 011		0.0	0.4	1 10
1-3	86		1,189		45.7	54.7	51.3		139.9			4,811	66	90	_	1.10
4-5	61		1,433		55.3	56.9	64.0		162.3 149.2			4,404	52 61	76 85		1.14
ALL	147	131	1,291	1,403	49.7	55•6	56.6	55.4	149.2	151.1	39671	49647	61	83	1.01	1.12
19-34	261	170	1,567	1.770	66.1	66.7	74.2	70.7	157.0	204.5	4,203	5,308	73	102	1 - 0 1	1.20
35-50	179		1,536		65.3	59.2	73.7		144.3			5,624	87	84		.98
ALL	440		1,556		65.8	63.1	74.0		151.8			5,460	78	93		1.10
													CONTIN			

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TABLE 2.4A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY REGION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

DECION	DIROCI	AV TN	• NITAC	T 51		IN DC			: CALC	. T.I.M			• MACNE	SIUM	TD.	
REGION :	RIBOFL	_AVIN	NIAC	. I N	VITAM:	מס או	VIIAMI		• CAL	IUM	PH0SPH		·		IRO	
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977		1977		1977	<b>19</b> 85	1977	<b>19</b> 85	1977	1985
			MILL)	GRAMS			MICRO	OGRAMS-				MILL	IGRAMS			
NORTHEAST: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.59	1.85	11.8	14.4	1.02	1.26	3.83	3.84	795	921	909	1,095	174	207	9.4	12.2
4-5	1.77	2.17	15.7	18.8	1.27	1.69	3.91	5.85	850	904	1,060	1,183	201	243	10.5	15.0
ALL	1.68	1.98	13.7	16.2	1.14	1.43	3.87	4.63	822	914	982	1,130	187	221	10.0	13.3
WOMEN:																
19-34	1 • 47	1 • 41	17.0	17.3	1.33	1.26	4.28	5.53	668	660	1,076	1,036	232	227	11.5	11.8
35-50	1.28	1.31	15.8	17.2	1.15	1.17	4.80	6.19	516	593	923	982	228	213	10.7	11.0
ALL	1.39	1.37	16.5	17.2	1.25	1.23	4.50	5.79	603	633	1,011	1 • 0 1 4	230	221	11.1	11.5
MIDWEST: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.63	1.68	12.1	12.6	• 99	1.23	4.56	4.64	771	847	920	1,015	171	183	8.0	10.2
4-5	1.61	1.62	13.6	13.9	1.13	1.18	3.78	3.98	732	842	966	1,059	190	194	9.2	10.4
ALL	1.62	1.66	12.8	13.1	1.05	1.21	4.21	4 • 4 1	753	845	940	1, 9030	179	187	8 • 6	10.2
19-34	1 • 41	1.61	15.5	18.0	1.23	1.32	4.04	4 • 68	646	792	1,030	1,161	216	235	10.5	11.3
35-50 • • • • • •	1 • 2 4	1.46	16.4	17.3	1.19	1.25	3.30	4.62	491	634	8 <b>97</b>	1,027	222	231	10.9	11.1
ALL	1.34	1.55	15.9	17.7	1.21	1.29	3.73	4.65	581	730	974	1,109	219	234	10.7	11.2
SOUTH: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.23	1.53	9 • 6	14.0	•84	1.21	2.58	3.50	582	732	729	943	143	185	7.6	10.0
4-5	1 • 41	1.86	13.4	19.1	1.12	1.54	2.87	4.42	614	841	871	1,164	168	211	9.3	11.6
ALL	1.31	1.66	11.4	16.1	•97	1.34	2.72	3.87	597	776	796	1,032	154	195	8 • 4	10.7
19-34	1.20	1.42	15.1	17.7	1.15	1.30	2.79	4.67	491	592	879	1,015	190	2 <b>1</b> 0	10.2	11.0
35-50 • • • • • •	1.25	1.35	16.4	17.4	1.19	1 • 20	3 • 40	4 • 3 4	492	555		1,002	209	215	10.6	11.0
ALL	1.22	1.38	15.6	17.6	1.16	1.26	3.05	4.52	491	576	892	1,009	<b>19</b> 8	212	10.4	11.0
WEST: CHILDREN:																
1-3	1.49	1.56	10.5	13.6	•96	1.30	3.01	3.72	778	819	867	1,026	159	206	8.9	9.8
4-5	1.72	1.70	13.7	14.7	1.07	1.29	3 • 8 1	4.23	780	879		1:092	179	215	9.8	10.1
ALL	1.58	1.61	11.8	14.1	1 • 0 1	1.29	3 • 3 4	3.93	779	843	917	1,052	168	209	9•3	9.9
19-34	1.38	1.47	14.9	16.8	1.19	1.31	3.48	4.75	674	734	1,030	1,090	215	230	10.4	11.1
35-50	1.33	1.27	16.4	15.2	1.26	1.14	3.64	3.83	580	6 <b>6</b> 8	974	987	235	223	11.1	10.0
ALL	1.36	1.38	15.5	16.0	1.22	1.23	3.54	4.30	636	702	1,007	1,041	223	226	10.7	10.6

TABLE 2.48.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY REGION, SPRING 1985

REGION AND AGE : OF INDIVIDUALS :	INDIVIDUALS	SATURATED FAT		POLYUNSATU- RATED FAT	CHOLESTEROL	DIETAR
(YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
	NUMBER		<u>GRAMS</u>		MILLIGRAMS	GRAMS
ORTHEAST:						
CHILDREN:						
1-3	69	23.3	19•6	8•9	273	9.3
4-5	45	23.8	21.9	9.6	258	11.9
ALL	114	23.5	20.5	9•2	268	10.3
19-34	199	24.5	24.8	13.5	312	12.2
35-50	133	24.3	24.6	12.9	320	10.8
ALL	332	24.5	24•7	13.3	315	11.6
IDWEST: CHILDREN:						
1-3	96	21.9	19.2	8 • 0	229	9.0
4-5	52	23.3	21.4	9•4	249	9.3
ALL	148	22 • 4	20.0	8 • 5	236	9.1
19-34	206	28.0	27.6	14.2	302	12.0
35-50	132	25.7	25.7	14.2	286	12.0
ALL	338	27.1	26 • 8	14.2	296	12.0
OUTH: CHILDREN:						
1-3	92	21.4	19.9	8.5	233	10.0
4-5	63	28.0	25 • 8	10.4	275	11.6
ALL	155	24•1	22.3	9.5	250	10.7
19-34	278	24.1	25.3	13.5	292	11.5
35-50	226	23.9	25.6	13.3	324	11.6
ALL	504	24.0	25 • 4	13.4	306	11.5
EST: CHILDREN:						
1-3	79	20.3	19.0	8.9	264	10.8
4-5	52	21.8	20.0	9.7	277	11.1
ALL	131	20.9	19.4	9•2	269	10.9
WOMEN: 19-34	170	25.8	25 • 4	14•7	328	12.8
35-50	158	23.4	23.5	14 • 1	269	11.4
33-30000000000	150	23 • <del>4</del>	2000	14 • 4	300	12.1

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TABLE 2.48.--NUTRIENT INTAKES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY REGION, SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

REGION AND AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	VITAMIN A	CAROTENES	VITAMIN E	FOLACIN	ZINC	COPPER	SODIUM	POTASSIU
(YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1.955 2.199 2.051 2.506 2.616 2.550  2.011 2.261 2.098 2.777 2.649 2.727  1.816 2.307 2.015 2.564 2.522 2.545	1985
	RET		ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL	<b>i</b>	<u></u>		•	<u></u>
	<u>E@UIV</u>	ALENIS	<u>EQUIVALENTS</u>	MICROGRAMS		<u>M</u> <u>I</u> !	LIGRAMS-	
ORTHEAST:								
CHILDREN:								
1-3	756	194	6 • 2	206	7.6	0 • 8		2,100
4-5	1,394	313	5 • 4	265	10.6	1.0	2,199	2 • 324
ALL	1,007	241	<b>5</b> • 8	229	8 • 8	• 9	2,051	2,188
WOMEN:								
19-34	<b>79</b> 9	362	7•9	214	9•1	1.1	2,506	2,141
35-50	841	370	7.3	195	8.6	1 • 1	2,616	2,227
ALL	816	365	7.7	206	8.9	1 • 1	2,550	2,176
IDWEST: CHILDREN:								
1-3	917	234	7 • 0	183	7.6	. 7	2.011	1,887
4-5	770	224	4 . 9	195	8.3	. 8		1,905
ALL	866	231	6.2	187	7.9	. 8		1.894
WOMEN:	0.00	201	301	10.	, • ,	• 0	2,000	1,000
19-34	957	399	7•6	213	9.8	1.1	2.777	2,365
35-50	827	342	7•9	197	9.1	1.1		2,292
ALL	906	377	7.7	207	9.5	1.1		2,336
OUTH:								
CHILDREN:								
1-3	829	389	4 • 6	174	7 • 4	. 8	1.816	1,899
4-5	763	193	7.1	222	9.7	• 9		2,102
ALL	802	309	5.6	193	8.4	• 8		1.982
WOMEN:	002	307	3.6	175	0 • 4	• 0	2,013	1,762
19-34	874	322	8 • 4	220	8.9	1.1	2-564	2.068
35-50	737	342	7.8	199	9.7	1.0		2 • 140
ALL	813	331	8.1	210	9.2	1.0		2 • 100
EST:								
CHILDREN:								
1-3	840	306	5.3	1-96	8.3	. 9	1.944	2.013
4-5	832	249	5 • 5 5 • 4	188	9.1	1.0		2,013
ALL	837	284	5.4	193	8.6	• 9		2,073
WOMEN:	031	207	3 • 4	173	0 • 6	• 9	29023	29030
19-34	818	395	8•1	224	9.8	1.2	2,616	2,236
35-50	815	442	7.8	207	8.1	1.0	2,369	2,187
ALL	817	418	7 • € 8 • 0	216	9.0	1.1	2,497	2,212
ALL	011	410	0 • ∪	210	7 • 0	1 • 1	29471	C 7 C 1 C

TABLE 3.1.--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY INCOME LEVEL, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

INCOME LEVEL : AND AGE OF :	INDIVI		FOOD E							IC ACID			RIBOFL	AVIN .	NIAC	CIN
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS) :		1985 :	1977:	1985 :	1977	1985 :	1977 :	1985	1977:	1985	1977:	1985	1977 :			
	<u>NUMB</u>	<u>ER</u>							<u>PERC</u>	<u> </u>						
UNDER 131% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3	82	98	88	107	192	238	192	200	158	161	144	161	188	202	127	161
4-5	<b>7</b> 8	63	85	93	190	217	118	184	131	169	123	143	153	174	121	156
A L L	160	162	86	101	191	230	156	194	145	164	134	154	171	191	124	159
WOMEN:																
19-34	218	176	73	80	139	144	98	110	111	103	100	109	103	111	109	130
35-50	132	117	75	76	141	142	109	97	119	115	107	106	102	104	121	122
A L L	350	293	74	78	140	143	103	105	114	108	102	108	103	109	114	127
131-300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3	146	157	96	106	211	238	143	265	151	179	127	162	186	213	116	146
4-5	130	79	85	87	180	183	162	186	159	189	113	130	157	174	120	130
ALL	276	237	91	100	196	220	152	239	155	182	120	151	172	200	118	140
19-34	414	313	78	8.3	146	142	103	137	120	137	96	114	108	120	118	131
35-50	279	199	75	79	138	145	99	137	127	130	100	111	107	113	118	132
ALL	693	512	76	81	143	144	101	137	123	134	98	113	108	117	118	132
OVER 300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:																
1-3	97	63	98	102	21.8	207	225	219	173	227	135	161	186	198	132	148
4-5	68	4 0	95	104	217	238	143	155	178	253	126	154	169	203	152	192
ALL	165	104	97	103	217	219	191	194	175	237	132	158	179	200	140	165
19-34	462	256	83	87	151	145	110	143	142	166	98	112	110	121	120	133
35-50	352	252	77	84	149	146	114	143	132	134	98	108	109	115	130	132
ALL	814	508	81	86	150	145	112	143	138	150	98	110	110	118	124	132
ALL INCOME LEVELS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	376	336	93	106	205	232	175	234	151	183	131	161	183	205	121	151
4-5	315	211	87	92	191	206	142	185	157	192	120	141	160	183	127	152
ALL	690	548	90	100	198	222	160	215	154	186	126	153	172	197	124	151
WOMEN:																4 7 -
	1,287	854	79	83	145	144	103	128	125	137	97	112	108	117	116	130
35-50	942	649	76 77	80	144	144	106	126	131	128	101	108	106	111	124	128 130
ALL	2,228	1.503		82	145	144	104	127	128	133	98	110	107	115	120	

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TABLE 3.1.--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY INCOME LEVEL, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

INCOME LEVEL AND AGE OF	VITAMIN	N B6	VITAMI	N B12	CALC		: PHOSPH	lorus	MAGNE	SIUM	IRO	N	VITAMIN E	FOLACIN	ZINC
INDIVIDUALS	1977	1985	1977:	1985			1977	1985	1977:		1977:	1985	1985		1985
UNDER 131% POVERTY: CHILDREN:															
1-3	114	136	153	211	87	95	100	122	102	124	58	58	160	194	77
4-5	<b>7</b> 8	103	120	152	8 4	105	115	141	82	106	96	111	89	9 <b>7</b>	94
ALL	96	123	137	188	86	99	107	130	92	117	77	85	133	156	8 4
19-34	57	61	100	176	69	68	116	117	63	62	54	63	81	46	61
35-50 • • • • • • •	56	54	99	128	64	63	111	118	68	64	56	62	86	45	6 0
ALL	5 <b>7</b>	58	100	157	67	66	114	117	65	63	55	62	8.3	45	€ 1
131-300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:															
1-3	107	137	162	196	9 <b>7</b>	112	112	133	111	131	55	70	100	184	79
4-5	89	99	150	206	92	105	116	130	91	98	97	109	103	114	90
ALL	99	124	15 <b>7</b>	199	94	110	114	132	101	120	<b>7</b> 5	83	101	161	8.3
19-34	59	63	113	160	74	84	121	129	68	70	54	64	107	53	59
35-50	57	61	118	208	66	72	112	121	72	73	56	51	95	50	6.0
ALL	58	62	115	178	71	<b>7</b> 9	117	126	70	71	55	62	102	52	5.5
OVER 300% POVERTY: CHILDREN:															
1-3	106	150	214	180	88	96	108	129	114	133	59	70	8.8	193	69
4-5	98	134	146	178	95	112	132	155	99	127	98	137	96	129	110
WOMEN:	103	144	186	<b>17</b> 9	91	102	118	134	108	130	75	9 <b>7</b>	91	168	85
19-34	64	66	118	150	75	85	124	133	72	76	56	61	99	53	6.0
35-50	62	62	151	132	65	82	117	129	<b>7</b> 8	78	63	61	105	53	62
ALL	63	64	132	141	71	84	121	131	75	77	59	61	102	53	61
ALL INCOME LEVELS: CHILDREN:															
1-3	105	139	171	197	90	103	106	127	167	129	56	70	116	188	77
4-5	88	109	140	183	91	108	120	141	91	107	97	116	96	108	9 4
ALL	97	127	157	192	90	105	112	132	100	121	74	88	108	157	84
19-34	60	63	118	158	74	81	121	128	69	72	54	63	98	52	6.0
35-50	59	59	126	154	64	75	115	123	74	72	59	60	96	49	59
ALL	60	61	121	156	69	<b>7</b> 8	118	126	71	72	56	61	97	51	60

TABLE 3.2.--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY,
BY RACE, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

RACE AND AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVI	IDUALS	FOOD I	ENERGY	PR O	TEIN	VITA		:	SIC ACID	THI	MIN	RIBOFL	_AVIN	NIA	IN .
(YEARS)	1977	1985	1977	1985			1977	1985	1977	1 <b>9</b> 85	-	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NU ME</u>	BER								<u>ENT</u>						
WHITE: CHILDREN: 1-3	306 246	286 172	97 89	105 91	208 190	228 200	180 147	236 177	153 160	181 185	135 122	158 136	189 164	206 178	123 130	147 145
ALL WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	552 1,081 770	457 712 563	93 79 <b>7</b> 6	100 83 80	200 145 146	217 142 142	165 101 106	214 126 129	156 121 130	182 131 125	129 96 101	150 110 107	178 110 108	196 120 113	126 116 126	147 131 128
ALL			78	82	145	142	103	127	125	129	98	109	109	117	120	129
BLACK: CHILDREN: 1-3	46 40 85 156 125 281	28 25 53 84 59 143	80 84 82 76 71 74	109 100 105 83 77 81	195 188 192 145 136 141	256 226 242 158 157 158	181 144 164 124 116	219 184 203 105 99 102	153 166 159 151 137 145	215 223 219 126 127 126	112 104 108 102 97 100	181 164 173 110 108 109	154 131 143 97 93	203 198 200 108 101 105	114 111 113 113 116 114	189 180 185 132 131
OTHER: CHILDREN: 1-3	23 29 51 46 43 89	17 7 24 47 21 68	74 79 77 76 72 74	104 83 98 78 86 80	181 196 189 150 144 147	255 240 251 151 172 158	89 102 96 66 68 67	214 277 233 171 151 165	123 123 123 123 117 139 127	200 200 200 222 179 209	111 125 119 105 98 101	166 145 160 136 125 133	162 159 161 102 93 98	187 191 188 100 114 104	102 130 118 130 125 127	151 171 157 125 142 130

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TABLE 3.2.--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY RACE, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

	1977	1985	1977	1985	1077	:									
					1977	1985	1977		1977	1985	1977	1985	1985	1985	1985
							<b>.</b>	<u>PERC</u>	<u>ENT</u>	·					
WHITE: CHILDREN:															
1-3	107	137	177	193	93	105	109	127	111	130	5.8	68	106	181	<b>7</b> 3
4-5	92	107	146	160	93	108	122	139	94	107	99	112	87	104	8.5
ALL	100	126	163	181	93	106	115	132	104	121	76	84	99	152	78
WOMEN:				4.60	~-	0.5		470	7.0	77	F 4				
19-34	60	63 59	121	149	75	85 77	122	130	70 77	73 74	54 60	62 59	98 98	52 49	59 59
35 <b>-50</b> ALL	61 60	62	130 125	150 150	66 71	82	118 120	124 127	77 73	74	56	61	98	51	59 59
ALL	<b>6</b> 0	62	125	150	/ 1	82	120	127	13	13	36	61	98	21	לה
BLACK:															
CHILDREN:															
1-3	96	160	143	225	75	80	92	124	90	128	45	87	221	248	90
4-5	72	121	117	317	79	97	108	142	8.0	102	88	135	161	135	102
ALL	85	142	131	268	77	88	99	132	8 <b>5</b>	116	65	110	193	195	95
19-34	58	63	94	214	61	60	109	120	58	62	55	66	101	49	65
35-50	53	52	106	132	54	55	99	118	55	57	53	61	83	45	56
ALL	56	58	99	180	58	58	105	119	57	60	54	64	93	47	61
OTHER: CHILDREN:															
1-3	89	134	146	222	76	93	86	123	82	123	53	65	101	217	127
4-5	82	114	121	270	88	115	118	153	82	117	88	135	86	93	226
ALL	85	128	132	236	83	100	104	132	82	122	72	85	96	181	156
19-34	59	63	103	185	67	66	124	122	65	77	56	61	93	59	69
35-50	52	72	94	356	53	71	105	135	64	84	57	77	81	59	83
ALL	56	66	98	237	60	68	115	126	64	79	57	66	89	59	73

TABLE 3.3.--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY URBANIZATION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

URBANIZATION AND AGE OF	INDIV	[DUALS		ENERGY			:			IC ACID	:				NIAC	CIN
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	: : 1985 :	19 <b>7</b> 7	1985	1977	1985	: : 1977 :	1985		
	<u>NUM</u> E	3 <u>ER</u>		<b>-</b> -					<u>PERC</u>	<u>ENT</u>						
CENTRAL CITIES: CHILDREN:																
1-3	94	101	96	104	222	237	232	238	155	199	143	166	206	203	135	164
4-5	87	60	8 3	95	182	232	146	194	134	196	119	145	156	187	122	178
ALL	181	160	90	101	203	235	191	222	145	198	131	158	182	197	129	169
19-34	408	248	81	84	151	150	120	113	145	138	101	112	112	124	121	132
35-50	271	168	74	81	145	147	109	133	160	121	105	104	106	107	125	129
ALL	679	416	78	83	149	149	115	121	151	131	103	108	110	117	123	131
SUBURBAN ARÉAS: Children:																
1-3	158	167	95	105	202	229	180	246	172	176	129	162	177	211	115	145
4-5	117	116	90	92	193	198	135	188	165	205	116	141	162	187	128	140
ALL WOMEN:	275	283	93	100	198	217	161	222	169	188	124	153	171	201	121	143
19-34	482	436	78	8.4	145	141	99	135	124	148	96	112	108	114	117	129
35-50	382	351	77	78	147	142	102	123	125	137	98	108	103	111	124	127
ALL	864	786	77	82	146	142	100	130	124	143	97	110	106	112	120	128
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS: CHILDREN:																
1-3	124	69	89	109	194	233	126	200	121	175	123	151	171	195	117	147
4-5	111	36	87	88	194	190	147	159	168	141	125	133	160	164	131	145
ALL	235	105	88	102	194	218	136	186	143	163	123	144	166	185	124	146
WOMEN:	200	100	00	102	177	210	100	100	1.5	100	1.	1.1	100	103	10	1.5
19-34	397	170	78	79	140	142	91	131	106	105	94	112	104	116	111	131
35-50	289	131	75	82	141	143	109	127	114	114	100	112	109	116	125	131
ALL	686	300	77	8.0	140	142	98	129	109	109	96	112	106	116	117	131
														NIT THUE		

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TABLE 3.3. -- NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY URBANIZATION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

URBANIZATION : AND AGE OF :	VITAMI	[N B6	VITAM:	IN B12	CAL	CIUM	PHOSPI	HORUS	MAGNE	SIUM	IRO	) N	VITAMIN E	FOLACIN	ZINC
INDVIDUALS (YEARS)	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1985	1985	1985
								<u>PER</u> 0	ENT						
CENTRAL CITIES: CHILDREN:															
1-3	119	141	234	186	98	100	114	127	114	131	59	69	137	208	72
4-5	82	119	145	206	90	105	116	144	85	112	94	116	99	107	95
ALL	101	133	191	194	94	102	115	133	100	124	76	87	123	170	81
WOMEN:															
19-34	64	66	122	158	77	87	125	132	69	71	56	65	100	50	62
35-50	60	60	113	127	65	73	114	125	71	72	58	60	92	52	57
ALL	63	63	119	145	72	81	121	129	70	72	57	63	97	51	60
SUBURBAN AREAS: CHILDREN:															
1-3	104	141	148	193	91	108	106	129	110	132	5 <b>7</b>	72	106	179	79
4-5	90	106	146	181	91	114	122	143	93	110	98	119	83	110	99
ALL	98	126	147	188	91	110	113	135	103	123	74	91	96	151	87
19-34	60	63	123	152	73	81	120	128	69	74	55	62	98	54	60
35-50	58	58	122	146	66	77	115	123	75	73	59	59	95	48	60
ALL	59	61	123	149	70	<b>7</b> 9	118	126	72	<b>7</b> 3	57	61	97	51	60
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS: CHILDREN:															
1-3	94	130	151	226	82	96	99	122	96	121	52	66	108	181	8.0
4-5	91	103	130	149	92	94	121	125	95	91	98	108	132	103	77
ALL	93	121	141	199	87	95	109	123	96	111	74	81	116	154	79
WOMEN:						. 0			. •					10.	
19-34	56	60	107	173	71	75	117	123	68	65	51	61	95	48	59
35-50	61	60	141	209	60	71	114	123	<b>7</b> 5	73	60	62	102	49	60
ALL	58	60	121	189	66	74	116	123	71	68	55	61	98	48	60

TABLE 3.4.--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY REGION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

REGION AND AGE OF	INDIAI	DUALS	F00D 6	ENERGY		EIN :				IC ACID		MIN	RIBOFL	AVIN	NIAC	IN
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1977	1985	1977	1985 :	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977				1977	1985
	<u>NUM</u> E	<u> ER</u>								ENT						
NORTHEAST: CHILDREN:																
1-3	79	69	101	111	227	239	168	190	205	193	140	1 <b>7</b> 6	199	231	131	160
4-5	73	45	94	9 <b>7</b>	219	212	162	268	174	208	119	163	177	217	143	171
ALL	151	114	98	105	223	228	165	220	190	199	130	171	188	226	137	165
WOMEN:																
19-34	329	199	86	8 0	159	143	114	123	150	127	102	108	118	112	127	129
35-50	242	133	75	78	146	152	103	130	148	145	99	108	106	109	121	132
ALL	571	332	81	<b>7</b> 9	154	146	109	126	149	134	101	108	113	111	125	130
MIDWEST: CHILDREN:																
1-3	90	96	94	103	227	226	197	230	152	171	140	155	204	210	134	140
4-5	73	52	88	85	190	193	131	162	160	181	117	128	161	162	123	126
ALL	164	148	91	9 <b>7</b>	210	215	167	206	155	174	130	145	184	193	129	135
19-34	312	206	8 0	8 <b>7</b>	143	150	105	140	127	132	100	114	112	128	115	133
35-50	231	132	77	82	141	143	97	125	119	123	101	116	103	121	126	133
ALL	543	338	79	85	142	147	101	134	124	128	101	115	198	125	120	133
SOUTH: CHILDREN:																
1-3	120	92	88	105	178	228	150	266	118	172	118	158	154	191	107	155
4-5	107	63	85	98	176	228	140	153	168	209	118	147	141	186	121	174
ALL	228	155	86	102	177	228	146	220	142	187	118	154	148	189	114	163
WOMEN:	220	133	0.0	102	111	220	1 4 0	220	172	101	110	137	170	107	117	100
19-34	384	278	7.3	82	134	141	91	123	105	133	91	112	96	114	112	133
35-50	289	226	74	81	144	148	108	117	119	116	102	110	104	111	125	133
ALL	673	504	74	82	138	144	98	120	111	125	96	111	99	113	118	133
WEST:																
CHILDREN:																
1-3	86	79	91	104	199	238	194	241	148	201	130	157	186	194	116	151
4-5	61	52	8 4	87	184	190	137	176	116	168	127	127	172	170	124	134
WOMEN:	147	131	8.8	97	193	219	170	215	134	188	129	145	180	185	120	144
19-34	261	170	76	84	147	143	103	127	120	161	95	112	109	115	110	123
35-50	179	158	76	77	147	132	120	139	144	137	100	97	110	104	125	116
ALL	440	328	76	81	147	138	110	133	130	149	9 <b>7</b>	105	110	110	116	120

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TABLE 3.4.--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, BY REGION, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985--CONTINUED

REGION AND AGE OF	VITAM]	IN B6	VITAMI	N B12	CALO		PHOSPE		MAGNE	SIUM			VITAMIN E	FOLACIN	ZINC
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)		_			1977	1985	1977 :	1985	1977	1985		1985	1985	1985	1985
NORTHEAST: CHILDREN:															
1-3	113	140	191	192	99	115	114	137	116	138	63	82	123	206	76
4-5	<b>9</b> 8	130	157	234	106	113	133	148	100	122	105	150	89	133	106
ALL	106	136	175	208	103	114	123	141	109	132	83	108	110	177	88
19-34	66	62	140	179	8 1	79	132	124	<b>7</b> 6	73	60	66	98	51	59
35-50	57	58	159	206	64	74	114	123	76	71	59	61	91	49	57
ALL	62	60	148	190	74	77	124	124	<b>7</b> 6	72	59	64	95	50	58
MIDWEST: CHILDREN:															
1-3	110	136	228	232	96	106	115	127	114	122	53	68	140	183	76
4-5	87	91	151	159	91	105	121	132	95	97	92	104	81	97	83
ALL	99	120	194	206	94	106	118	129	105	113	71	80	119	153	79
WOMEN:															
19-34	60	64	131	151	76	94	123	138	69	74	52	63	92	50	63
35-50	59	62	110	153	61	78	112	127	74	76	60	62	99	49	60
ALL	60	63	122	152	70	88	118	134	71	75	55	52	95	50	62
SOUTH: CHILDREN:															
1-3	93	135	129	175	73	91	91	118	95	123	50	67	93	174	74
4-5	86	118	115	177	77	105	109	145	8 4	106	93	116	118	111	97
ALL	90	128	122	176	75	97	100	129	90	116	71	87	103	148	8 4
19-34	56	64	90	153	59	71	106	123	61	68	51	61	102	52	58
35-50	59	60	113	143	61	68	113	124	70	71	<b>5</b> 8	61	96	49	6 4
ALL	57	62	100	149	60	70	109	123	65	69	5 4	61	100	5 <b>1</b>	61
WEST: CHILDREN:															
1-3	107	144	150	186	97	102	108	128	105	137	59	65	106	196	8 4
4-5	83	99	150	169	98	110	123	136	90	107	98	101	90	94	91
ALL	97	126	151	180	97	105	115	131	99	125	70 75	80	100	156	86
WOMEN:															
19-34	59	63	114	149	8.2	86	125	129	70	72	54	62	9 <b>7</b>	53	62
35-50	63	56	120	126	72	82	121	121	78	73	60	56	97	50	53
ALL•••••	60	60	117	138	77	84	123	125	73	73	56	59	97	52	5 8

TABLE 4A.--NUTRIENT INTAKES PER 1,000 KILOCALORIES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

	INDIV	IDUALS	FOC ENER	D GY					INTAKE	PER 1:01	0 KILOC	ALORIES				
AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)			IN TO	TAL T	PR <b>D</b> T	TEIN	TOTAL	FAT	CARBOR	HYDRATE	VITAM	IN A	ASCORB	IC ACID	THIAN	4IN
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	: 1977	1985
											INTERNA	TIONAL				
CHILDREN: 1-3	315	211	1,486	1,564	39.0	39.5	42.5	38.2	117.9	129•2 128•1 128•8	2,486	3,118	61 50 56	64 57 61	• 74	0 • 84 • 82 • 83
WDMEN: 19-34 35-50	1,287 942	854 64 <b>9</b>	1,617 1,514	1,707 1,602 1,661	42.4 43.4 42.8	39.7 41.2 40.4	44.9 45.9 45.3	40 • 2 41 • 4 40 • 7	104 • 4 100 • 3 102 • 7	117.6 113.5 115.9	2,790 3,079 2,912	3 • 257 3 • 447 3 • 339	52 5 <b>7</b> 54	54 53 54	•65 •69 •66	•70 •72 •71
							INTAKE	PER 1.0	00 KIL	CALORIE:	3					
	RIBOF	_AVIN	NIAC	IN	VITAMI	N B6	VITAM	IN B12	C A	7 L C I UM	PHOSP	H <b>DRU</b> S	MAGN	ESIUM :	IROI	v
	1977	1985	1977 :	1985	1977 :	1985 :	1977	: 1985	: 1977	1985	: 1977	: 1985	: 1977	: 1985 :	1977:	1985
CHILDREN: 1-34-5ALL	1.09	1.18	9 • 4		•78		2 • 43	2 • 5	2 49	02 623 98 564 55 601	656	722	124	138	7.1 6.7 6.9	7.8 7.5 7.7
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	•87	• 88	12.1	10.9	•78 •81 •79	•78 •77 •78	2•39 2•67 2•51	3 • 0	0 35	52 39	636	641	180	145	6.9 7.6 7.2	6.7 7.1 6.9

TABLE 48.--NUTRIENT INTAKES PER 1,000 KILOCALORIES: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1985

				INTAKE PE	R 1 • 0	00 KILD	CALDRIES		
AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	1985 NUMBER 336 211 548			NSATU- D FAT			СНД	L ESTERDL	DIETAR FIBER
	1985	19	985 1	985		1985	:	1985	1985
	NUMBER		<u>G</u> R	<u>AMS</u>			MIL	<u>LIGRAMS</u>	<u>GRAMS</u>
HILDREN: 1-3	211		15•6 15•3 15•5	14.0		6 • 0 6 • 1 6 • 1		179 170 176	7 • 2 7 • 0 7 • 1
0MEN: 19-34 35-50	854		14•5 14•8	14.8 15.3		8 • 0 8 • 3		182 195	7 • 2 <b>7 •</b> 5
, <u></u>				15•0  PER 1•000	KILO	8.1 CALDRIE	s	188	7 • 4
		CARDTENES	VITAMIN E	FDLAC	IN			SODIUM	
	1985	1985	1985	198	35	1985	1985	1985	1985
	REI	INOL 'ALENTS	ALPHA-TDCOPHER EQUIVALENTS		<u>ERAMS</u>		<u>M</u> <u>I</u>	LLIGRAMS-	
HILDREN: 1-3 4-5	601	243 170 215	4 • 1 3 • 6 3 • 9	1	L42	6.0	• 6	1,441	1,455 1,354 1,416
DMEN: 19-34 35-50		232 254 242	4 • 6 4 • 9 4 • 7	1	132 133 132			1 • 563 1 • 628 1 • 591	1,337 1,459 1,390

TABLE 5A. -- FOOD ENERGY FROM PROTEIN, FAT, AND CARBOHYDRATE: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF :	INDIV	DUALS :	PROT	EIN :	FA	Т	CARBOHY	DRATE
(YEARS)	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NUM</u> E	<u>BER</u>			<u>PERC</u>	<u> </u>		
HILDREN:								
1-3	376	336	15.8	15.6	37.1	34.3	48.0	51.
4-5	315	211	15.6	15.8	38.2	34 • 4	47.2	51.
ALL	690	548	15.7	15.7	37.6	34.3	47.6	51.
OMEN:								
19-34	1,287	854	17.0	15.9	40.4	36.2	41.8	47.
35-50	942	649	17.4	16.5	41.3	37 • 2	40.1	45.
ALL	2,228	1,503	17.1	16.1	40.8	36.6	41.1	46.

TABLE 5B .-- FOOD ENERGY FROM PROTEIN, TOTAL FAT, FATTY ACIDS, AND CARBOHYDRATE: MEAN PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVIDUALS :	PROTEIN	TOTAL FAT	SATURATED FAT
(YEARS)	1985	1985	1985	1985
	NUMBER		<u>PERCENI</u> -	
CHILDREN:				
1-3	336	15.6	34.3	14.0
4-5	211	15.8	34 • 4	13.8
ALL	548	15.7	34.3	13.9
WOMEN:				
19-34	854	15.9	36.2	13.1
35-50	649	16.5	37.2	13.4
ALL	1 + 5 0 3	16.1	36.6	13.2
	MONOUNSATURAT	ED • POLVIINSA	: TURATED :	CARROHYDRATE
	FAT	: FA		CARBOTTORATE
	1985	198	5	1985
•		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> <u>ERCENI</u>	
CHILDREN:				
1-3	12.3	5	• 4	51.7
4-5	12.6	5	• 5	51.3
ALL	12.4	5	• 5	51.5
IOMEN:				
19-34	13.3	7	• 2	47.1
35-50	13.7	7	• 5	45.4
ALL	13.5	7	• 3	46.3

TABLE 6.--FREQUENCY OF EATING: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS REPORTING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF EATING OCCASIONS IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

	INDIV	DUALS		NUME	ER OF E	ATING O	CCASION	S IN A	DAY	
AGE OF INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)					2		3		4	<del>)</del>
:	1977		1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	<b>19</b> 85	1977	1985
	<u>NUME</u>						<u>ENI</u>			
1-3	376 315 690	336 211	0.3	(*) (*)	1.9	0 • 6 2 • 4	30.8 37.2 33.7	14.7 18.0	25 • 1 30 • 3	29.5 35.5
ALL	690	548	• 2	(*)	2.6	1.5	33.7	16•0	27.5	31 • 8
WOMEN: 19-34	1,287	854	2 • 4	1.0	10.2	9.8	39.8	22.5	25.4	29.7
ALL	2,228	1,503	1.6	1.0	9.2	6 • 1 8 • 2	38.9	23.4	25.1	29.7 29.7
			NU MB	ER OF E	ATING C	CCASION	S IN A	DAY		
	5	,	6	,	7	,	8		9 OR	MORE
							1977			
•					PER		<del>-</del>			
CHILDREN: 1-3	20.4	20 0	10.7	17 7	E 4	11 0	1.0	0.1		7 /
4-5										
ALL	17.7		11.5						1.3	3.5
WOMEN:										
19-34										
35-50 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		16.0 17.5	6 • 4	12.5	2•9 2•4	6 • 4				2.6
				44 7		5.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8

TABLE 7A .-- NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF SNACKS: PERCENTAGE OF NUTRIENT INTAKE PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDI-		DUALS	REPOR SNAC	KS :	ENER	GY :	PROT	EIN :	F	TAL AT	CARE HYDF	30 <b>-</b> RATE	VIT#	AMIN	ASCO AC		THI	AMIN
(YEARS)	1977	1985	1977 :	1985 <b>:</b>	1977 :	1985	: 197 <b>7 :</b>	1985	1977	: 1985	1977	1985						
	<u>NUMB</u>	<u>ER</u>								<u>PERC</u>	<u>ENI</u>	·				<b>-</b>		
CHILDREN:																		
1-3	376										17.1				13.7		10.7	
4-5 ALL	315 690	211 548		80.5 82.9	10•8 12•6						14.5 15.9				10.3 12.1		7•7 9•3	
WOMEN:																		
19-34	1,287	854	60.9	76.1	12.1	16.2	7 • 2	9.8	8•9	13.3	16.4	19.2	8.1	10.5	9.6	12.6	8.8	11.7
35-50	942	649	59 • 4					8.6	7 • 4	11.7	13.0	18.0	7.9	8.9	8 • 2	11.0	7.3	10.7
ALL	2,228	1,503	60.3	75.8	11.1	15.5	6.6	9.3	8.3	12.6	15.0	18.7	8•0	9.8	9.0	11.9	8.2	11.2
	RIB <b>OF</b>	LAVIN	NI	ACIN	VITA	MIN B6	VI.	TAMIN E	312	CALC	IUM	PHOS	PHORUS		MAGNESI	UM :	IR	0 N
		: 1985	: 1977	: 1985	: : 1977	: : 1985	: : 197	: 7 : 19	985 :	19 <b>7</b> 7 :	1985	1977	: 1985	: 5 : 19	; 77 <b>:</b> 1	985 :	1977:	
CHILDREN:									_									
1-3	13.8	15.4	6.	5 9.6	5 9.	7 12.	8 11	9 1	11.6	15.5	18.1	13.3	15.	6 1	4 • 5	16.5	8 • 8	12.2
4-5	9.0	10.7	_			1 10.				10.3	12.8	8.5		1		14.4	7 • 0	9.7
ALL	11.6	13.6	6.	1 9.2	2 8.	5 11.	8 9	• 9	9 • 8	13.2	16.0	11.1	14.	2 1	2.3	15.7	8 • 0	11.3
WOMEN:																		
19-34		13.5		4 10 • 1		8 11.		•1 1			15.2	10.9	_			14.8		10.9
35-50	8 • 9	12.5		_		0 9.		• 7		11.4	14.8	8 • 9				14.8	7 • 3	10.5
ALL	9.8	13.0	/ •	9 9.9	7 -	0 10.	5 6	•5 1	10.2	12.0	15.0	10.0	12.	9 17	2 • <b>7</b>	14.8	8 • 3	10.7

TABLE 7B.--NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF SNACKS: PERCENTAGE OF NUTRIENT INTAKE PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1985

AGE DF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVIDUALS	SATURATE FAT		NSATU-				DIETARY FIBER
(YEARS)	1985	1985	198	35	1985	:	1985	1985
	NUMBER				ERCENI-			
CHILDREN: 1-34-5ALL	211	15.9		5 • 2	16.2	4 2 7	10.0	15.9 15.6 15.8
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50	649	13.3	1; 1; 1;	1.1	10.0		10.2 8.5 9.5	10.3
	VITAMIN A		VITAMIN E					
	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
				<u>PE</u> S	RCENI			
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5	7.8	11.7	16.8 17.0 16.9	10.3	10.5	15.1		13.8
19-34	9.8	7 • 4	13.0 10.5 11.9	10.7	10.1	14.2	2 9.1	14.1

TABLE 8A .-- NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD OBTAINED AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME: PERCENTAGE OF NUTRIENT INTAKE PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDI- VIDUALS		DUALS :		NG :	FO(				T 0 1		CARE HYDE	-	VITA				тні	MIN
(YEARS)	1977	1985	1977 :	1985 :	1977	1985	1977 :	1985	: 1977	1985	: 1977	1985	:1977 :	1985	: 1977	1985		
		<u> </u>																
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5 ALL	3 <b>7</b> 6 315 690		33.8	44.2	10.5 14.4 12.3	17.5	9 • 8 1 4 • 3 11 • 8	16.3	14.4		10.7 14.3 12.3	17.7		14.7	12	7 15.3	8 • 7 5 12 • 5 5 10 • 4	
	942	649	48•2 40•6 45•0	56.8	24.0 18.0 21.5	27.4	23.5 17.5 20.9	26.1	18.3	28.4	23.6 17.6 21.1	26.8	15.9	26.1	21 d 15 d 18 d	1 25.0	22.6 16.5 20.0	24.4
	RIBOF	LAVIN	: NI	ACIN	VIT	MIN B6	V 1	TAMIN	B12	CALC	IUM	PH0s	PHORUS	:	MAGNES	SIUM :	IR	O N
						: 7 : 198!	: 5 : 197	; 77 : 1	985 : :	: 1977 :	1985	1977	: 1985	: 19	77 :	1985		
									<u>P</u> !									
CHILDREN: 1-3 4-5 ALL	8.5 12.4 10.3	13.5 13.5 13.7	13.	9 14. 9 15. 7 15.	8 12	9 13 8 14 7 13	1 12	2 • 3			14.3 14.6 14.4	9.0 13.5 11.1	15.	3 1	9.0 3.4 1.0	14.8 15.2 15.0	9.5 13.1 11.1	14.6 15.1 14.8
WOMEN: 19-34 35-50 ALL	22.3 16.6 19.9	26 • 5 24 • 3 25 • 5	17.	5 27• 1 24• 8 26•	3 16	0 26 8 24 4 25	4 16	. 7	25.0	21.8 16.8 19.7	27.6 25.7 26.8	23.0 17.3 20.6	26	0 1	2 • 8 6 • 4 0 • 1	26.8 24.2 25.7	23.4 17.0 20.7	27•2 24•6 26•0
	SEE "TA	BLE NOT	ES."							- <b>-</b>								

TABLE 8B.--NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD OBTAINED AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME: PERCENTAGE OF NUTRIENT INTAKE PER INDIVIDUAL IN A DAY, SPRING 1985

AGE OF	INDIVIDUALS	SATURATED FAT	) MONOUNS RATED					OLESTEROL	DIETARY FIBER
(YEARS)	1985	1985	198	5		1985	:	1985	1985
	NUMBER				<u>PE</u>	RCENT			
CHILDREN:									
1-3	336	15.5	16	<b>.</b> 6		17.4		14.5	15.5
4-5									
ALL	548	16.2	17	• 2		<b>17.</b> 8		15.0	16.0
WOMEN:									
19-34	954	29.4	20			20.0		29 4	27•2
35-50	649	28.3	28	• G		29.2		26.4	25.6
ALL	1.503	28.9	28					28.1	26.5
722000000000000000000000000000000000000									
	VITAMIN A	CAROTENES	VITAMIN E	-	-	-		-	POTASSIUM
	1985	1985	1985	1985	5	1985	1985	1985	1985
					PERC	<u>ENT</u>			
CHILDREN:									
1-3	12.6	15.2	15.9	13.	6	14.8	16.1	16.0	14.8
4-5	13.3	17.6	17.3	15.	1	15.3	16.5	18.1	15.8
ALL	12.9	16.1	16.4	14.	2	15.0	16.2	16.8	15.2
WOMEN:									
19-34	25.9	27.6	28 • 4	25	8	28.6	28.7	29.0	27.1
35-50	25.1	28 • 1	27.6	25.	1	25.5	25 • 4	26.8	24 • 6
ALL	25•6	27.8	28.1	25	5	27.2	27.2	28 • 1	26.0

TABLE 9.1--SPECIAL DIETS: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS REPORTING, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVI	DUALS	: : INDIVIDUALS {	DN SPECIAL DIETS
(YEARS)	1977	1985	1977	1985
	<u>NUMB</u>	<u>ER</u>	<u>P</u> E	RCENT
CHILDREN:				
1-3	380 315 695	339 211 550	2 • 2 1 • 1 1 • 7	3 • 2 • 0 2 • 0
WOMEN:				
19-34 35-50 ALL	1,287 942 2,228	854 649 1,503	14.6 19.9 16.8	10.2 15.7 12.6

TABLE 9.2. -- TYPES OF SPECIAL DIETS. SPRING 1985

AGE OF		INDIVIDUALS ON	TYPE OF DIET									
		SPECIAL DIETS	: LOW CALORIE/	LOW FAT/ LOW CHOLESTEROL	•	LOW SUGAR/ SUGAR-FREE						
	NUMBER			PERCENT								
CHILDREN:												
1-3	339	3.2	19•6	0.0	0 • 0	19.6	80 • 4					
4-5	211	• 0	• 0	• 0	• 0	• 0	• 0					
ALL	550	2 • 0	19•6	• 0	• 0	19.6	80 • 4					
OMEN:												
19-34	854	10.2	62.6	26•6	18.6	22.7	21.1					
35-50	649	15.7	55.2	17.7	25.4	30.7	14.0					
ALL	1,503	12.6	58.6	21.8	22.3	27.0	17.3					

TABLE 10.--USE OF VITAMIN AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING SUPPLEMENTS, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIV	DUALS	INDIVIDUALS	USING	SUPPLEMENTS
(YEARS)	1977	1985	1977		1985
	<u>NUM</u>	<u>ER</u>		PERCENT	
CHILDREN:					
1-3	380 315 695	339 211 550	50 • 8 43 • 2 47 • 4		60.7 58.5 59.8
WOMEN:					
19-34 35-50	1.287 942 2.228	854 649 1,503	40.8 36.1 38.9		56•0 59•8 57•6

TABLE 11.1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADULT FEMALE RESPONDENTS: PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, SPRING 1985

AGE OF		PHYSIOLOGI	CAL STATUS		EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
	INDIVIDUALS	PREGNANT :		: TIME ;	PART: TIME:		: REPORTED			
	<u>NUMBER</u>									
19-34	854	6.8	3.3	42.3	16.1	39.9	1.8			
35-50	649	1.7	• 4	45.7	17.5	34.9	2 • 8			
ALL	1,503	4 • 6	2 • 0	43 • 8	16.7	37.7	1.8			
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS		: GH : HI	NAL LEVEL GH SCHOOL		OLLEGE	NOT REPORTED			
			<u>PER</u>	CENI						
19-34	2 • 2	12.	0	41.6		43.8	0 • 4			
35-50	5.5	11.	8	44.9		37.6	• 2			
ALL	3.6	11.	9	43.1		41.1	• 3			

TABLE 11.2. -- CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADULT FEMALE RESPONDENTS:
PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS AND RACE, SPRING 1985

PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS AND AGE	INDIVIDUALS	·	RACE	
OF RESPONDENTS (YEARS)		~	BLACK	OTHER
NOT PREGNANT OR LACTATING:	NUMBER		<u>PERCENT</u>	
19-34 35-50	768 635 1,403	83•2 86•5 84•7	9 • 8 9 • 2 9 • 5	6 • 0 3 • 2 4 • 8
PREGNANT:				
19-50	69	86.4	9.7	1.2
LACTATING:				
19-50	30	86.8	10.0	• 0
ALL WOMEN	1,503	84.8	9•5	4.5

TABLE 11.3.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADULT FEMALE RESPONDENTS: PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL AS A PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY, SPRING 1985

PHYSIOLOGICAL : STATUS AND AGE	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSE	HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY								
OF RESPONDENTS : (YEARS)			131 TO 300%								
NOT PREGNANT OR LACTATING:	NUMBER		<u>PE</u> !	RCENI							
19-34 35-50 ALL	768 635 1,403	20.3 18.1 19.3	35.8 30.7 33.5	30 • 4 38 • 5 34 • 1	13.6 12.7 13.2						
PREGNANT:											
19-50	69	26.6	34.7	30 • 3	8 • 4						
LACTATING:											
19-50	30	7 • 3	60.9	28.6	3 • 2						
ALL WOMEN	1,503	19•4	34.1	33.8	12 • 7						

TABLE 11.4.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADULT FEMALE RESPONDENTS: PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, SPRING 1985

PHYSIOLOGICAL : STATUS AND AGE :	INDIVIDUALS	NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1-18 YEARS								
OF RESPONDENTS : (YEARS) :		0			3	4	5 OR MORE			
NOT PREGNANT OR LACTATING:	NUMBER			<u>P</u> !	ERCENT-					
19-34 35-50 ALL	768 635 1,403	35.6 32.7 34.3	21.9	25.0	10.8 13.3 11.9					
PREGNANT:										
19-50 • • • • • • •	69	25.4	48.3	16.2	4.9	3.3	1 • 8			
LACTATING:										
19-50	3 0	20 • 4	27.1	33.1	8 • 4	4 • 2	6.9			
ALL WOMEN	1,503	33.6	25.3	24•1	11.5	4 • 0	1 • 4			

TABLE 11.5.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADULT FEMALE RESPONDENTS: PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, SPRING 1985

PHYSIOLOGICAL : STATUS AND AGE	INDIVIDUALS	:	NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS						
OF RESPONDENTS (YEARS)	INDIVIDUALS	0	1	2	3	4	5 OR MORE		
NOT PREGNANT OR LACTATING:	<u>NUMBER</u>			<u>P</u>	ERCENI-				
19-34 35-50 ALL	768 635 1,403	59•1 85•7 <b>71•1</b>	30 • 1 12 • 4 22 • 1	8 • 7 1 • 6 5 • 5	1 • 8 • 3 1 • 2	0 • 3 • 0 • 2	0 • 0 • 0 • 6		
PREGNANT:									
19-58	69	47.7	41.7	9.0	1.5	• 0	• 0		
LACTATING:									
19-50	3 0	26.5	47.2	26.3	• 0	• 0	• 0		
ALL WOMEN	1,503	69•2	23.5	6 • 0	1.2	• 1	• 0		

SOURCE: NFCS-CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS, 1985.

TABLE 12. -- CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILDREN'S MOTHER/CARETAKER: AGE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL. SPRING 1985

AGE OF CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS		OF MOTHER		EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
(YEARS)		19- 22	23 <b>-</b> 34				NOT EMPLOYED	
	NUMBER				<u>PERCE</u>	<u>NT</u>		
1-3 4-5 ALL		3 • 7	70 • 4	25.9	18.8 22.0 20.0	21.5		2 · 1 2 · 8 2 · 4
•				EDUCAT	IONAL LEVEL			
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS		SOME HIGH SCHOOL		HIGH SCHOO COMPLETED		COLLEGE	NOT REPORTED
					PERCENT			
1-3 4-5	2•7 4•2 3•3		14.5 16.4 15.2		41.4 35.7 39.2		41.2 43.7 42.2	0 • 3 • 0 • 2

TABLE 13.--DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: AGE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, SPRING 1985

		:					:				
AGE OF					AD (YEARS		: :	EMPLOYM	MENT STATUS	OF MALE H	HE AD
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)		UNDER :	23 <b>-</b> 34	35 <del>-</del> :	51 AND OVFR	: HEAD	: TIME	: TIME :	NOT EMPLOYED	REPORTE	: HEAD
	NUMBER					<u>PERC</u>					
CHILDREN:											
	339 211 550										
HOMEN:											
19-34 35-50 ALL	854 649 1•503	3 • 7 • 4 2 • 3	45.0 3.3 27.0	22•3 56•4 37•0	8 • 2 16 • 3 11 • 7	20.8 23.3 21.9	65.0 67.0 65.8	3 • 3 1 • 8 2 • 6	8 • 9 6 • 8 8 • 0	2 • 1 1 • 1 1 • 7	20.8 23.3 21.9
•				EDI	JCATIONAL	LEVEL OF	MALE HE	A D			
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS	·	SOME HI SCHOOL	GH	HIGH S	CHOOL ETED	COLL	E G E	NOT REPORTE	ED .	NO MALE HEAD
						PERCEN	I				
CHILDREN:											
1-3 4-5	1.0		9.1 9.4 9.6	+		• 6 • 1 • 6	43	• 8 • 9 • 9			
IOMEN:											
19-34 35-50	6.0		8 • 6 9 • 2 8 • 8	2	25 27 26	• 8		• 1	• 5 • 7 • 6		20.8 23.3 21.9

TABLE 14.1. -- DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY URBANIZATION AND BY REGION, SPRING 1985

AGE OF INDIVIDUALS	INDIVIDUALS		URBANIZATIO	N		
(YEARS)				NONMETROPOLITAN		
	NUMBER		<u>PERCENI</u> -			
CHILDREN:						
1-3	339 211 550	30 • 1 28 • 1 29 • 3	49•4 54•9 51•5	20.5 17.0 19.1		
WOMEN:						
19-34	854 649 1,503	29 • 1 25 • 8 27 • 7	51.0 54.0 52.3	19.9 20.1 20.0		
			REGION			
	NORTHEAST	MID	WEST :	SOUTH W	EST	
			<u>PERCENI</u>			
CHILDREN:						
1-3 4-5 ALL	20.5 21.3 20.8	2	8•4 4•6 6•9		23.9 24.5 24.1	
WOMEN:						
19-34 35-50		2	4 • 1 0 • 4 2 • 5	34.8	20 • 0 24 • 3 21 • 9	

NOTE: SEE "TABLE NOTES."

SOURCE: NFCS-CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS, 1985.

TABLE 14.2.--DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY URBANIZATION AND RACE, SPRING 1985

AGE OF :	ALL	URBANIZ	ATIONS		CE	NTRAL CI	TIES	
(YEARS) :	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
	NUMBER		-PERCENI-		NUMBER		- <u>PERCENI</u> -	
CHILDREN:								
1-3 4-5	339 211 550	85.0 81.3 83.6	8.3 11.7 9.6	4•9 3•2 4•3	102 60 161	75.2 68.9 72.9	19.7 15.2 18.1	0.5 5.8 2.5
WOMEN:								
35-50	854 649 1,503	83 • 4 86 • 7 84 • 8	9•9 9•1 9•5	5 • 5 3 • 2 4 • 5	248 168 416	74.3 76.8 75.3	19.7 17.4 18.8	3 • 4 4 • 0 3 • 6
•		BURBAN AI			NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS			
•			BLACK		INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
	NUMBER		- <u>PERCENT</u> -		NUMBER		-PERCENI	
CHILDREN:								
4-5	116	89.1	6.7	2.5	69 36 105	76.3	22.1	1.6
WOMEN:								
19-34 35-50 ALL	351	90.0 90.9 90.4	3 • 2 5 • 4 4 • 2	5 • 9 3 • 0 4 • 6	170 131 300	79•7 88•0 83•3	12.7 8.2 10.7	7.6 2.5 5.4

TABLE 14.3. -- DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY REGION AND RACE, SPRING 1985

AGE OF		NORTHEAS	ST			MIDWES	 Г	
(YEARS)	INDIVIDUALS				INDIVIDUALS		BLACK	OTHER
	NUMBER		PERCENT		NUMBER		PERCENT-	
CHILDREN:								
1-3 4-5	69 45 114	82.2 70.9 77.8	14.5 16.7 15.4	0 • 0 3 • 6 1 • 4	96 52 148	83.9 91.9 86.7	12.0 8.1 10.6	4 • 1 • 0 2 • 7
WOMEN:								
35-50 • • • • •	199 133 332	80.2	15.8	2.5	132	90.7	7.7	1 • 1
		SOUTH				WEST		
	: INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE :	BLACK	OTHER:	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	BLACK :	OTHER
	NUMBER		- <u>PERCENT</u>		NUMBER		- <u>PERCENI</u> -	
CHILDREN:								
1-3 4-5	92 63 155	88.5 80.3 85.2	4.4 19.7 10.6	4 • 2 • 0 2 • 5	81 52 133	84.6 80.8 83.1	3 · 2 1 · 3 2 · 4	11.0 10.1 10.6
WOMEN:								
19-34 35-50 ALL		85.5		1.9	170 158 328		• 6	7.3

TABLE 14.4.--DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND RACE, SPRING 1985

AGE OF	Al	LL INCOM			U		% POVER <b>T</b>	Y	•	131-300%	POVERTY	
INDIVIDUALS (YEARS)	INDIVI-	WHITE	: BLACK	: • <b>0T</b> HER	:INDIVI-	: WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	INDIVI- DUALS	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
					NUMBER							
CHILDREN:												
1-3 4-5	211	81.3	11.7	3 • 2	99 63 161	61.2			158 79 237		1.0 6.5 2.8	4.9
WOMEN:												
19-34 35-50 ALL								3 • 6	313 199 512	88.4	6.9	6.5 3.2 5.2
	OVER 300% POVERTY		Υ		:		NOT RE	PORTED				
	INDI	VIDUALS	WH	I TE	BLACK	0 THER	IND	IVIDUALS	. WH	ITE :	BLACK :	OTHER
	ทบเ	MBER		<u>P</u>	ERCENI		ที่	UMBER		<u>-</u>	ERCENT	
CHILDREN:												
1-3 4-5		63 40 104	9 9 9!	4 • 7 7 • 7 5 • 9	1 • 7 2 • 3 1 • 9	3 • 6 • 0 2 • 2		18 29 48	7 8 7	1 • 1 1 • 7 7 • 6	28.9 8.3 16.2	0 • 0 10 • 1 6 • 2
WOMEN:												
19-34 35-50		256 252 508	9; 9; 9;	2.7 6.2 4.5	4 • 1 1 • 5 2 • 8	3 • 2 1 • 7 2 • 4		110 81 191	8 8	4 • 1 4 • 2 4 • 1	6.8 8.9 <b>7.</b> 7	7.7 6.9 7.4

TABLE 14.5.--DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND RACE, SPRING 1985

AGE OF					NUMBER O	F HOUSEH	OLC MEMB	ERS				
INDI-		1				2			•	3		
	: : INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	: BLACK	OTHER :	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	: BLACK	: OTHER	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	: BLACK :	OTHER
									<u>NUMBER</u>			
CHILDREN:												
1-3 4-5 ALL	0 0 0	0 • 0 • 0	0 • 0 • 0 • 0	0 • 0 • 0 • 0	8 5 13	64•6 67•5 65•6	28 • 8 32 • 5 30 • 1	6 • 6 • 0 4 • 2	88 22 110	92.8 80.8 90.4	5.5 19.2 8.2	
WOMEN:												
19-34 35-50 ALL		91.2 91.8 91.5	4 • 6 3 • 9 4 • 2	4 • 2 1 • 7 2 • 9	185 116 301	85•1 87•9 86•2	9•3 10•8 9•9	4.8 1.3 3.5	208 135 343	89•3 89•7 89•5		
					NUMBER O	F HOUSEH	OLD MEMB	ERS				
		4				5				5 OR MO		
	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	: BLACK	OTHER :	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	: BLACK	: OTHER	INDIVIDUALS	: WHITE	: BLACK :	OTHER
									NUMBER			
CHILDREN:												
1-3 4-5 ALL			7.3 7.7 7.4	5•8 3•3 4•8	55 56 111	77•4 84•4 80•9	10 • 4 7 • 5 8 • 9	11.2 7.1 9.2	55 42 97	83.8 75.8 80.3	10.3 19.4 14.3	
WOMEN:												
19-34 35-50 ALL	238 190 428	79 • 8 86 • 0 82 • 6	10.0 8.4 9.3	8 • 6 4 • 6 6 • 8	112 86 198	81 • 3 88 • 7 84 • 6	4 • 2	11 • 1 7 • 0 9 • 3	78 85 163	74 • 2 77 • 4 75 • 9	20.4	1.0 .0

TABLE 15.--HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY, SPRING 1985

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSE	HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY							
MEMBERS			131 TO 300%							
	NUMBER		<u>PER</u>	<u>CENT</u>						
1	70	16.9	38•6	38.3	6 • 2					
2	286	15.4	18 • 2	55.0	11 • 4					
3	313	17.0	36.0	39.8	7 • 2					
4	383	19.8	39 • 3	26.7	14 • 1					
5	168	21.6	47•1	21•1	10.2					
MORE THAN 5	121	39.7	35 • 1	12.4	12 • 8					
AŁL HOUSEHOŁDS	1,341	20.1	34 • 6	34 • 4	10.9					

SOURCE: NFCS-CONTINUING SURVEY OF FCOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS, 1985.

TABLE 16.1. -- HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND RACE, SPRING 1985

HOUSE HOLD	: HOUSEHOLDS		RACE			
COMPOSITION		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER		
	NUMBER		PERCENI-			
MALE HEAD AND FEMALE HEAD:						
CHILDREN	769 298	89•4 89•5	5•3 6•3	4 • 0 3 • 9		
FEMALE HEAD ONLY:						
CHILDREN	164 110	60•4 87•7	32 • 1 8 • 3	4 • 6 2 • 6		
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1,341	85.7	9.0	4 • 0		

TABLE 16.2.--HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, SPRING 1985

HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1-18 YEARS						
COMPOSITION		0	1			4	5 OR MOPE	
	NUMBER			<u>P</u> E	RCENI			
MALE HEAD AND FEMALE HEAD	1,067	30.2	25.9	26.5	11.9	4 • 2	1.3	
FEMALE HEAD ONLY	274	41 • 4	24.6	16.3	11.4	4 • 4	1.9	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1,341	32.5	25.6	24.4	11.8	4.3	1 • 4	

TABLE 16.3.--HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, SPRING 1985

HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLDS	•	NUMBE	R OF CHI	LDREN 1	-5 YEARS	
COMPOSITION	•	0		2	-		5 OR MORE
	NUMBER						
MALE HEAD AND FEMALE HEAD	1,067	66 • 1	25.6	7.2	0.9	0 • 2	0 • 0
FEMALE HEAD ONLY	274	76•2	18.0	4 • 2	1 • 7	• 0	• 0
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1,341	68 • 2	24.0	6.6	1.1	• 2	• 0

TABLE 16.4.--HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY, SPRING 1985

HOUSEHOLD	: : HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY					
COMPOSITION	: :	:	131 TO 300%	OVER 300%	NOT REPORTE		
	NUMBER		<u>PE</u> F	<u>CENI</u>			
ALE HEAD AND FEMALE HEAD	:						
CHILDREN	<b>7</b> 69	17.0	43.5	29.7	9.8		
NO CHILDREN	298	8 • 2	18.2	59.1	14.5		
EMALE HEAD ONLY:							
CHILDREN	. 164	57.9	23.2	10.6	8.3		
NO CHILDREN	110	17.2	34.2	36.1	12.4		
LL HOUSEHOLDS	1 • 34 1	20.1	34.6	34.4	10.9		

TABLE 17.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S MALE HEAD AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY,
SPRING 1985

CHARACTERISTIC OF MALE HEAD	HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY						
		UNDER 131%	131 TO 300%	0VER 300%	NOT REPORTED			
	NUMBER		<u>PE</u>	RCENT				
AGE (YEARS):								
UNDER 23	32	23.9	50.0	12.8	13.3			
23-34	396	16.7	41.1	35.2	6.9			
35-50	493	13.3	35.2	41.9	9.6			
51 AND OVER	143	11.0	24.7	37.8	26.5			
NOT REPORTED	2	• 0	18.8	• 0	81.2			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS:								
FULL TIME	897	9.3	38.8	41.7	10.2			
PART TIME	37	39.7	23.8	18.7	17.8			
NOT EMPLOYED	110	45.8	21.1	20.2	12.9			
NOT REPORTED	22	31.7	36.2	3.8	28.3			
EDUCATION LEVEL:								
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS	54	44.1	45.5	3.3	7.2			
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	113	31.5	33.7	24.1	10.7			
HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED	366	15.3	42.7	32.4	9.5			
COLLEGE	526	7.5	32.1	48.7	11.7			
NOT REPORTED	8	• 0	5 • 4	11.1	83.4			
NO MALE HEAD	274	41.6	27.6	20.8	10.0			

SOURCE: NFCS-CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS, 1985.

### TABLE NOTES

General notes: (1) The number of individuals in each age group may not sum to the number in the ALL row because of rounding of fractional weighting factors and (2) the number of individuals in certain groups is small; thus, the results for these groups should be interpreted with caution.

## TABLES 1.1-1 to 1.1-2--MEAT, POULTRY, FISH

Mean intake--Quantities given are for foods as ingested; no inedible parts are included. Mean for each age group includes users and nonusers.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

(\*)--Value less than 0.5 but more than 0.

Total meat, poultry, fish—Includes beef, pork, lamb, veal, game, organ meats, frankfurters, sausages, luncheon meats, poultry, fish, shellfish, and mixtures having meat, poultry, or fish as a main ingredient. Unflavored gelatin and meat gravies are included in this total, but not in any of the following subgroups.

Beef--Includes beef steaks, roasts, ground beef, baby-food beef, corned beef, beef bacon, pastrami, oxtails, and shortribs. Excludes variety meats, such as liver and kidney, and processed beef, such as beef bologna and beef frankfurters.

Pork—Includes ham; bacon; salt pork; pigs' feet; pork cracklings; baby—food pork and ham; pork roll; and fresh, ground, cured, smoked, pickled, and dehydrated pork. Excludes variety meats and frankfurters, sausages, and luncheon meats.

<u>Lamb</u>, <u>veal</u>, <u>game</u>—Includes lamb, veal, goat, baby—food lamb and veal, rabbit, venison, and other game. Excludes variety meats.

Organ meats—Includes liver, heart, kidney, and other organ meats from beef, pork, lamb, veal, game, and poultry; also includes baby—food liver and heart.

Frankfurters, sausages, luncheon meats——Includes processed meats from beef, pork, ham, veal, chicken, and turkey and baby—food meat sticks and frankfurters.

Total poultry--Includes chicken, turkey, duck, goose, cornish game hen, quail, pheasant, other wildfowl, and baby-food chicken and turkey. Excludes giblets.

<u>Chicken</u>—Includes chicken only. Excludes giblets.

Fish and shellfish—Includes finfish; shellfish, such as clams, crabs, lobster, oysters, scallops, and shrimp; and other seafood, such as frogs' legs, fish roe, squid, and turtle.

Mixtures mainly meat, poultry, fish--Includes mixtures of meat, poultry, or fish with nonmeat items when reported as a single unit (for example, chicken cacciatore, beef potpie, tuna-noodle casserole, venison stew, liver dumplings, hash, shrimp salad, corn dog,

salisbury steak frozen dinner, and chicken soup); babyfood meat and poultry mixtures; and meat, poultry, or
fish sandwiches reported as a single item (for example,
ham sandwich).

Percentage of individuals using—User is an individual reporting any food item in the specified group or subgroup.

# TABLES 1.2-1 TO 1.2-2--MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS; EGGS; LEGUMES, NUTS, SEEDS

Mean intake--Quantities given are for foods as ingested; no inedible parts are included. Mean for each age group includes users and nonusers.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Calcium equivalent</u>——Quantity of whole fluid milk to which dairy products (except butter) are equivalent in calcium content.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Total milk and milk products—Quantities are expressed in grams and as calcium equivalents (the amount, in grams, of fluid whole cow's milk that has the same quantity of calcium as the reported food). Includes fluid milk, yogurt, cream, milk desserts, and cheese. Excludes butter. Whey, flavored milk drinks, meal replacements with milk, milk-based infant formulas,

unreconstituted dry milk and powdered mixtures, and milk sauces and gravies are included in this total but not in any of the following subgroups.

Total fluid milk--Quantities are as reported. Includes whole, lowfat, skim, acidophilus, filled, evaporated, and condensed milk; buttermilk; goat milk; and reconstituted dry milk.

Whole milk--Quantities are as reported. Includes whole fluid cow's milk, low-sodium whole milk, whole fluid milk filled with vegetable oil, reconstituted whole dry milk, and whole fluid goat's milk.

Lowfat and skim milk--Quantities are as reported. Includes lowfat (1 and 2 percent) and skim fluid cow's milk, lowfat fluid milk filled with vegetable oil, and reconstituted lowfat and nonfat dry milk.

Yogurt--Quantities are as reported. Includes plain, flavored, and fruit-variety yogurt, breakfast yogurt, and frozen yogurt.

Cream and milk desserts—Quantities are as reported. Includes fluid and powdered cream, half-and-half, sour cream, ice cream, ice milk, milk sherbets, and desserts made with milk, such as custards, cornstarch pudding, and baby—food puddings. Excludes nondairy sweet cream and sour cream substitutes, which are included under fats and oils.

Cheese--Quantities are as reported. Includes natural hard and soft cheeses, processed cheeses and spreads, imitation cheeses, cottage cheese, cream cheese, and mixtures that are mainly cheese, such as cheese souffle, rarebit, and cheese sandwiches reported as a single item.

Eggs--Includes whole eggs, egg whites, egg yolks, baby-food egg yolks, egg substitutes, meringues, and mixtures that are mainly egg, such as omelets, egg salad, and egg sandwiches reported as a single item.

Legumes, nuts, seeds—Includes cooked dry beans, peas, and lentils; mixtures that are mainly legumes, such as baked beans, soups, and baby—food split peas; soybean—derived products, such as soy—based baby formulas and imitation milk; frozen meals with cooked dry beans or peas as the main course; meat substitutes that are mainly vegetable protein; nuts; peanut butter; coconut milk and cream; nut mixtures; seeds; and carob products.

<u>Percentage of individuals using</u>—User is an individual reporting any food item in the specified group or subgroup.

## TABLES 1.3-1 TO 1.3-2--VEGETABLES

Mean intake--Quantities given are for foods as ingested; no inedible parts are included. Mean for each age group includes users and nonusers.

<u>In a day--Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.</u>

<u>Individuals</u>—Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Total vegetables and fruits--Includes white potatoes, tomatoes, dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables, other

vegetables, citrus fruits and juices, dried fruits, and other fruits, mixtures, and juices. Mixtures are included in each subgroup and in the total.

Total vegetables—Includes white potatoes, tomatoes, dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables, and other vegetables.

White potatoes—Includes baked, boiled, mashed, fried, and canned potatoes; potato chips; and mixtures that are mainly potato, such as potato salad and potato soup. Excludes viandas (Puerto Rican starchy vegetables).

Tomatoes—Includes raw and cooked tomatoes; tomato juice and soup; catsup, chili sauce, and other tomato sauces; and mixtures such as tomato and corn, tomato and okra, and tomato sandwiches reported as a single item.

Dark-green vegetables—Includes raw and cooked dark-green leafy vegetables such as chard, collards, escarole, mustard and turnip greens, kale, and spinach; broccoli; mixtures that are mainly dark-green vegetables, such as spinach souffle and escarole soup; and baby-food spinach.

Deep-yellow vegetables—Includes raw and cooked deep-yellow or orange vegetables such as carrots, pumpkin, winter squash, and sweetpotatoes; mixtures that are mainly deep-yellow vegetables, such as peas and carrots and sweetpotato casserole; and baby-food carrots, squash, and sweetpotatoes.

Other vegetables—Includes cooked and raw vegetables other than white potatoes, tomatoes, dark-green and

deep-yellow vegetables, and their mixtures. Includes vegetable juices and soups; pickles, olives, and relishes; salads; viandas (Puerto Rican starchy vegetables); baby-food vegetables and baby-food vegetable mixtures with meat; and mixtures that are mainly vegetables.

Percentage of individuals using—User is an individual reporting any food item in the specified group or subgroup.

### TABLES 1.4-1 TO 1.4-2--FRUITS

Mean intake--Quantities given are for foods as ingested; no inedible parts are included. Mean for each age group includes users and nonusers.

<u>In a day</u>--Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

(\*)--Value less than 0.5 but more than 0.

Total fruits——Includes citrus fruits and juices, dried fruits, and other fruits, mixtures, and juices.

Total citrus fruits and juices—Includes oranges and other citrus fruits, orange juice and other citrus juices, mixtures of citrus and other fruit juices, and baby—food citrus juices. Excludes citrus fruit drinks and ades such as lemonade, which are tabulated under fruit drinks and ades.

<u>Citrus juices</u>—Includes grapefruit, lemon, lime, orange, tangerine, and other citrus juices whether sweetened or unsweetened, fresh, frozen, canned, or bottled; mixtures such as grapefruit and orange juice, apricot-orange juice, and pineapple-grapefruit juice; and baby-food citrus juices.

<u>Dried fruits</u>—Includes dried apples, apricots, figs, prunes, raisins, and other dried fruits. Excludes mixtures and juices such as prune juice.

Total other fruits, mixtures, juices—Includes raw and cooked apples, bananas, berries, and other fruits except citrus and dried fruit; fruit salads and mixtures that are mainly fruit; noncitrus juices (including prune juice) and nectars; and baby—food noncitrus fruits, juices, and nectars, fruits with tapioca, and fruit desserts and puddings. Excludes fruit drinks and ades.

Apples--Includes raw and cooked apples, applesauce, and baby-food applesauce.

Bananas--Includes raw and cooked bananas.

Other fruits and mixtures mainly fruit--Includes fruits other than citrus fruits, dried fruits, apples, and bananas; also includes baby-food noncitrus fruits and mixtures.

Noncitrus juices and nectars—Includes fruit juices other than citrus and baby-food noncitrus juices. Excludes noncitrus fruit drinks and ades, which are tabulated under fruit drinks and ades.

<u>Percentage of individuals using</u>—User is an individual reporting any food item in the specified group or subgroup.

## TABLES 1.5-1 TO 1.5-2--GRAIN PRODUCTS; FATS AND OILS; SUGARS AND SWEETS

Mean intake--Quantities given are for foods as ingested; no inedible parts are included. Mean for each age group includes users and nonusers.

<u>In a day--Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.</u>

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Total grain products—Includes yeast breads and rolls, other baked goods, cereals, pastas, and mixtures having grain as a main ingredient. Flour and biscuit mix are included under this total but not in any of the following subgroups.

Yeast breads and rolls—Includes yeast breads and rolls (excluding sweet rolls), English muffins, and bagels. Excludes yeast—type coffee cakes.

Other baked goods—Includes yeast—type sweet rolls and coffee cakes, biscuits, cornbread, tortillas, plain and fruit muffins, other quick breads, cakes, cookies, pies, pastries, doughnuts, crackers, salty snacks made from grain products, pancakes, waffles, and french toast.

Total cereals and pastas--Includes macaroni, noodles, spaghetti, grits, oatmeal, rice, other cooked cereal grains, ready-to-eat cereals, and uncooked cereal grains.

Ready-to-eat cereals--Includes unsweetened and sweetened ready-to-eat cereals, baby-food cereals, and mixtures of baby cereal and fruit or egg yolk.

Mixtures mainly grain—Includes mixtures (some with small amounts of meat and others without meat) such as pizza, enchiladas, spaghetti with sauce, baby—food macaroni and spaghetti, quiche, egg rolls, rice and pasta mixtures, frozen meals in which the main course is a grain product, and noodle and rice soups.

Total fats and oils—Includes table fats, cooking fats such as bacon grease, lard, and vegetable shortening; vegetable oils; salad dressings; nondairy sour cream and sweet cream substitutes; and hollandaise and other sauces that are mainly fat or oil.

<u>Table fats</u>—Includes butter, margarine, and imitation margarine.

<u>Salad dressings</u>—Includes regular and low-calorie salad dressings and mayonnaise.

Total sugars and sweets—Includes sugar, sugar substitutes, syrups, honey, molasses, icing, topping, sweet sauces, jelly, jam, marmalade, preserves, sweet pastes, fruit butters, gelatin desserts, ices, popsicles, candy (including dietetic), and chewing gum.

<u>Sugars</u>--Includes white, brown, maple, and raw sugar and sugar substitutes.

Candy--Includes candy (including dietetic sweets), chocolate chips, fruit leather, chewing gum, breath mints, and cough drops.

<u>Percentage of individuals using</u>—User is an individual reporting any food item in the specified group or subgroup.

### TABLES 1.6-1 TO 1.6-2-BEVERAGES

Mean intake--Quantities given are for foods as ingested; no inedible parts are included. Mean for each age group includes users and nonusers.

<u>In a day--Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.</u>

Individuals—Excludes two breast—fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

(\*)--Value less than 0.5 but more than 0.

Total beverages—Includes alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages. Excludes tap water and noncarbonated bottled water. Several nonalcoholic, nonfruit, noncarbonated beverages (for example, Puerto Rican oatmeal beverage) are included under this total but not in any of the following subgroups.

Total alcoholic beverages—Includes beer, ale, liqueurs, cocktails, other mixed drinks, wine, and distilled liquors.

Beer and ale--Includes beer, ale, and light ("lite") beer. Excludes near beer.

Total nonalcoholic beverages -- Includes coffee, tea, fruit drinks and ades, soft drinks, and near beer.

<u>Coffee</u>--Includes ground and instant decaffeinated and regular coffee, liquid concentrate, coffee mixes, and coffee substitutes.

Tea--Includes tea from leaves; instant tea; instant tea with lemon, sugar, and/or artificial sweetener; frozen concentrate; and herb and other teas.

Total fruit drinks and ades—Includes regular and low-calorie fruit drinks, punches, and ades, including those made from powdered mix and frozen concentrate.

Regular fruit drinks and ades—Includes all fruit drinks, punches, and ades except low-calorie and low-sugar types. Excludes carbonated fruit drinks.

Low-calorie fruit drinks and ades--Includes low-calorie and low-sugar fruit drinks, punches, and ades.

Total carbonated soft drinks—Includes regular and diet carbonated soft drinks, such as colas, fruit—flavored and cream sodas, ginger ale, root beer, and carbonated soft drinks containing fruit juice; and near beer and other malt— and ale—type nonalcoholic beverages.

Regular carbonated soft drinks—Includes all carbonated soft drinks except unsweetened and sugar-free types. Also includes near beer and other malt— and ale—type nonalcoholic beverages.

Low-calorie carbonated soft drinks--Includes unsweetened and sugar-free carbonated soft drinks, seltzer water, and carbonated mineral water.

<u>Percentage of individuals using</u>—User is an individual reporting any food item in the specified group or subgroup.

## TABLES 2.1A TO 2.4B--NUTRIENT INTAKES

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Vitamin A -- Represents total vitamin A activity expressed as retinol equivalents (RE) and as international units (IU).

<u>Niacin</u>—Values for niacin do not include niacin contributed by tryptophan, a niacin precursor.

<u>Dietary fiber</u>—Represents total dietary fiber. Includes both the insoluble fraction (neutral detergent fiber) and the soluble fraction (for example, gums and pectin).

<u>Carotenes</u>—Represents retinol equivalents (RE) of vitamin A activity provided by beta-carotene and other provitamin A carotenoids.

Vitamin E--Represents vitamin E activity from alpha-, beta-, and gamma-tocopherol expressed as alpha-tocopherol equivalents.

Folacin--Represents total folate activity.

Sodium--Includes naturally occurring sodium, sodium contributed by compounds used in food processing, and an assumed amount of sodium used in food preparation. Excludes sodium from salt added at the table.

## TABLES 3.1 TO 3.4--NUTRIENT INTAKES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1980 RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES

Recommended Dietary Allowances--See Appendix C.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Vitamin A--Based on intakes expressed as international units  $\overline{\text{(IU)}}$ .

<u>Niacin</u>—Intakes of niacin do not include niacin contributed by tryptophan, a niacin precursor.

# TABLES 4-1 TO 4-2--NUTRIENT INTAKES PER 1,000 KILOCALORIES

<u>In a day--Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.</u>

Individuals—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

#### TABLES 5A TO 5B--NUTRIENT SOURCES OF FOOD ENERGY

Food energy—Energy provided by protein, fat, and carbohydrate was calculated by using the general factors 4, 9, and 4 kilocalories per gram, respectively, rather than food—specific factors.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

### TABLE 6--FREQUENCY OF EATING

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24—hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

Individuals—Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

(\*)--Value less than 0.5 but more than 0.

## TABLE 7A--NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF SNACKS, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

Percentage of nutrient intake——If snacks contributed zero percent of an individual's intake of a particular nutrient, zero percent was used in calculating the group mean.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Vitamin A--Based on intakes expressed as international units (IU).

## TABLE 7B--NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF SNACKS, SPRING 1985

Percentage of nutrient intake—If snacks contributed zero percent of an individual's intake of a particular nutrient, zero percent was used in calculating the group mean.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

<u>Vitamin A</u>—Based on intakes expressed as retinol equivalents (RE).

## TABLE 8A--NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD OBTAINED AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME, SPRING 1977 AND SPRING 1985

Percentage of nutrient intake——If food away from home contributed zero percent of an individual's intake of a particular nutrient, zero percent was used in calculating the group mean.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

<u>Vitamin A--Based</u> on intakes expressed as international units (IU).

# TABLE 8B--NUTRITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD OBTAINED AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME, SPRING 1985

Percentage of nutrient intake--If food away from home contributed zero percent of an individual's intake of a particular nutrient, zero percent was used in calculating the group mean.

<u>In a day</u>—Based on 24-hour dietary recall of day preceding interview.

<u>Individuals</u>—-Excludes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

<u>Vitamin A--Based</u> on intakes expressed as retinol equivalents (RE).

### TABLE 9.1--SPECIAL DIETS

Individuals——Includes two breast—fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

### TABLE 9.2--TYPES OF SPECIAL DIETS

<u>Individuals</u>—Includes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Type of special diet--Percentages listed in each column are the percentages of individuals on special diets who reported that type of diet.

Percent--Multiple types could be reported. Therefore, columns under type of diet may not sum to 100 percent.

## TABLE 10--USE OF VITAMIN AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS

<u>Individuals</u>—Includes two breast—fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

<u>Use--Includes</u> both regular and occasional use of vitamin and/or mineral supplements.

# TABLE 12--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILDREN'S MOTHER/CARETAKER

<u>Individuals</u>—Includes two breast-fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

## TABLE 13--DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Individuals—Includes two breast—fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

# TABLES 14.1 TO 14.5--DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

<u>Individuals</u>—Includes two breast—fed children in 1985 and four in 1977.

Race--Excludes individuals for whom race was not reported.

# TABLES 16.1 TO 16.4--HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Race--Excludes households for which race was not reported.

## **GLOSSARY**

Age - Calculated from date of birth as reported by the household informant.

Alpha-tocopherol equivalent - See "Vitamin E."

- Calcium equivalent The amount, expressed in grams, of fluid whole cow's milk that has the same quantity of calcium as the reported milk product. For example, the calcium equivalent of 2 ounces (57 g) of cheddar cheese is calculated as follows:
  - (1) Derive calcium conversion factor--

 $\frac{\text{Calcium in 100 g cheddar cheese}}{\text{Calcium in 100 g fluid whole milk}} = \frac{721 \text{ mg}}{119 \text{ mg}} = 6.1$ 

- (2) Multiply amount of cheddar cheese eaten, expressed in grams, by the calcium conversion factor—57 g x 6.1 = 348 g. (The amount of calcium in 57 g of cheddar cheese is equal to the amount of calcium in 348 g of fluid whole milk).
- <u>Carotenes</u> Beta-carotene and other provitamin A carotenoids (see Vitamin A).

Central city - See "Urbanization."

- Core monitoring group A national sample of women 19 to 50 years of age and their children 1 to 5 years of age.
- <u>Dietary fiber</u> Total dietary fiber including both the insoluble fraction (neutral detergent fiber) and the soluble fraction (for example, gums in cereal grains and pectin in fruits and vegetables).

<u>Dietary intake</u> - See "Food intake."

Eating occasion - Any report of eating or drinking by a respondent. Each change in time of eating reported on the questionnaire was considered to be a separate eating occasion.

Educational level - Adult respondents were categorized according to their highest grade of formal schooling: (a) none, never attended; (b) elementary-grades 1 to 8; (c) high school or high school equivalency-1 to 4 years; (d) college-1 to 5 years or more; or (e) not reported. Formal schooling does not include trade or vocational schooling or company training unless credit is given which would be accepted at a regular school or college.

Employment status - Employment includes any work

done during the week prior to the interview for
which money, goods, or services were received,
including active duty in the Armed Forces. A
respondent was also "employed" if she had a job but
was not actually at work that week. Full-time (35
hours or more) or part-time (1 through 34 hours)
status was determined by the number of hours per
week usually worked during the past 3 months.

Female head of household - Person indicated as such
by the household informant; usually the wife of the
male head of household if a male head was present.

- Food group See "Table Notes" for descriptions of the various food groups and subgroups.
- Folacin Total folate activity.
- Food intake All beverages (except water) and foods ingested by the respondent. Does not include inedible parts of foods (such as bones, rinds, and seeds); uneaten portions of food; or vitamin, mineral, or other supplements.
- Food obtained and eaten away from home Any food or beverage ingested by a respondent that did not come from the home food supply. Food obtained away from home and carried home to be eaten, such as take-home pizza, was considered part of the home food supply. See "Home food supply."
- Home food supply Foods and beverages ingested at home and food items carried from home and eaten elsewhere, such as those in picnics and packed lunches.
- Household All individuals who regularly occupied a house, an apartment, or a room or group of rooms that constituted a housing unit. Included persons temporarily absent, such as those who were in a dormitory, in the hospital, or traveling. Group quarters such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions were not included in the survey.

- Household informant The household member who gave information on household characteristics such as income, food expenditures, and participation in food assistance programs; usually the female head of household.
- Household size Number of individuals in a household.

  See "Household."
- Income Household informant's estimate of the total
   income from all sources before taxes of all
   household members in 1984. Called "household
   income."
- Lactating female A respondent who at the time of the interview was breast-feeding a child born since January 1, 1982.
- Male head of household Person indicated as such by the household informant; usually the husband of the female head of household.
- Main meal planner/preparer Person identified by the household informant as most responsible for planning and preparing the household's meals.
- Midwest See "Region."
- Mother/caretaker The mother or guardian of a child respondent or the person most responsible for that child.
- Niacin Nicotinic acid and nicotinamide present in foods. Does not include niacin converted from dietary tryptophan, a niacin precursor.

Nonmetropolitan areas - See "Urbanization."

Northeast - See "Region."

Nutrient density - Amount of nutrient per 1,000 kilocalories of food energy intake.

Nutrient intake - Nutrient content of all foods and beverages (except water) ingested by the respondent. Vitamin, mineral, and other supplements are excluded. See "Methodology" (Appendix A) for information on the nutrient data base.

One-day dietary recall - A recall of beverages and foods ingested during the day preceding the interview--the 24 hours from 12:00 a.m. (midnight) to 11:59 p.m.

Pregnant female - A respondent who at the time of the
 interview answered, "Yes" to the question, "Are
 you pregnant?"

Race - Self-reported by adult respondents as white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Aleut/Eskimo/ American Indian. Children were assigned the race of their mother/caretaker. Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) - Levels of nutrient intakes considered by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences to be adequate to meet the nutritional needs of practically all healthy individuals (4). Intakes below RDA are not necessarily inadequate, but the risk of inadequacy increases to the extent that intake is less than the recommended level. The RDA for the various sex-age groups are given in Appendix C.

Region - An area of the conterminous United States as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce for the 1980 Census of Population. The four census regions and their States are as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

Midwest (formerly North Central): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Retinol equivalents - See "Vitamin A."

Snack - Any eating occasion designated by the respondent as a snack, a coffee break, or a beverage break.

South - See "Region."

Spring - April, May, and June.

Suburban areas - See "Urbanization."

Supplements - Vitamins and minerals ingested by respondents in a form other than in food or beverage. Not included in food and nutrient intake data.

Urbanization - Based on metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce for the 1980 Census of Population. The degrees of urbanization used in this report are as follows:

Central city: A city which has a population of 50,000 or more and is the main city within an MSA.

Suburban area: Generally within the boundaries of an MSA but not within the legal limits of the central city.

Nonmetropolitan area: Any area not within an MSA.

User - Any participant who reported eating a food item from a specified food group or subgroup at least once during the surveyed day.

Vitamin A - Vitamin A activity derived from both preformed vitamin A (retinol) and provitamin A carotenoids. Values in tables are expressed as international units (IU) and as retinol equivalents (RE). One IU equals 0.3 micrograms of retinol, 0.6 micrograms of beta-carotene, or 1.2 micrograms of other carotenoids having vitamin A activity. One RE equals 1 microgram retinol, 6 micrograms of beta-carotene, or 12 micrograms of other provitamin A carotenoids.

Vitamin E - Vitamin E activity derived from alpha-,
beta-, and gamma-tocopherol. Value is expressed as
alpha-tocopherol equivalents. One alpha-tocopherol
equivalent equals 1 milligram alpha-tocopherol, 2
milligrams beta-tocopherol, or 10 milligrams of
gamma-tocopherol.

Weighting factors - Factors applied to data from completed questionnaires to compensate for differing response rates among the primary sampling units and among individuals of similar ages. See "Methodology" (Appendix A) for a further discussion.

West - See "Region."

### APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

#### SAMPLE DESIGN

The CSFII 1985 sample was drawn from all private households in the conterminous United States that contained one or more women who were 19 to 50 years of age at the time of initial contact. The survey was designed to provide a multistage stratified area probability sample representative of the 48 conterminous States. The sampling frame was organized using estimates of the U.S. population in 1985. The stratification plan took into account geographic location, degree of urbanization, and socioeconomic considerations. Each successive sampling stage selected increasingly smaller, more specific locations.

The 48 States were grouped into the nine census geographic divisions; then all land areas within the divisions were divided into three urbanization classifications: central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan (see Glossary). The stratification process resulted in a total of 60 strata—17 central—city, 28 suburban, and 15 nonmetropolitan—which correspond to the geographic distribution, urbanization, and density of the population within the conterminous United States as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The distribution of these strata is shown below:

Census region and division	Central city	Suburban	Nonmetro- politan
		-Number of st	rata
Northeast:			
New England	. 1	1	1
Middle Atlantic		5	1
Midwest:			
East North Central.	. 3	6	2
West North Central.	. 1	1	2
South:			
South Atlantic	. 2	5	3
East South Central.	. 1	1	2
West South Central.	. 2	3	2
West:			
Mountain	. 1	1	1
Pacific		5	1
Total	. 17	28	15

Counties, cities, or parts of cities within each stratum were grouped together into smaller, relatively homogeneous units, called primary sampling units (PSU), based on political, economic, and demographic characteristics, and/or geographical proximity.

Each selected PSU was divided geographically along census boundaries into smaller clusters, known as area segments, containing a minimum of 100 housing units. A total of 206 area segments were drawn into the sample. Each area segment was selected with a probability

proportional to the ratio of the number of housing units in the area segment to the total number of housing units in the PSU.

The 206 area segments were prelisted to identify the existing housing units within the area boundaries at the time of the survey. The prelisted number of housing units in the area, together with census information, served as the basis for determining the number of housing units to be selected into the sample from that area. Approximately 6,612 sample housing units were identified. Of these, 601 were not occupied at the time of field contact.

#### SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The sample was designed to be self-weighting. That is, the selection of strata, PSU, area segments, and housing units at each stage was made with proportional allocation. The number of households in each cell in the sample appears in the same proportion as the respective number of households in each cell in the population. However, adjustments to the sample were required because not all eligible households participated, not all eligible women and children in eligible households were interviewed, and not all interviews yielded complete dietary information. Weighting factors were applied to data from completed intake records to adjust for these sources of nonresponse. Weighting procedures involved the following steps:

(1) Household weights for each area segment were determined by estimating the total number of

eligible occupied households and dividing this number by the actual number of interviewed households in the segment.

(2) Separate weights were required for children and for women. The adjustment for eligible children for whom complete dietary intake information was not collected was made on an age basis across all households in a segment. All eligible children in participating households were divided into two age groups: those under 30 months and those 30 months and over. Children in each age group were listed by area segment. If complete dietary intake data were provided for all eligible children within an area segment, each child was given an initial weighting factor of 1.00. In area segments having children with missing dietary data, participating children received initial weighting factors that summed to the number of eligible children within the same age group in that segment. For example, if dietary data were missing or incomplete for one of five eligible children in the same area segment and age group, the other four children for whom intake data were obtained were assigned an initial weighting factor of 1.25.

The adjustment for eligible women for whom complete dietary intake information was not collected was made within a sample household. First, the number of age-eligible women and the number of participating women in each household were determined. Second, in households where all eligible women participated, each woman was given an initial weighting factor of 1.00. In households where not all of the age-eligible women participated, the

women in that particular household who did participate received weighting factors that summed to the number of eligible women in that household.

(3) The initial weighting factor for each child or woman was then multiplied by the household weight to obtain the final individual weight.

The unweighted and weighted counts of individuals by sample weighting groups for the first food intake interview are shown below:

	Unweighted count	Weighted count
Children: $2\frac{1}{2}$ years or under Over $2\frac{1}{2}$ years	149 340	165 385
Women: 19-50 years	1,459	1,503
All individuals	1,948	2,053

#### DATA COLLECTION

To contact individuals in housing units selected as part of the sample, trained interviewers made a minimum of three personal visits plus up to eight telephone calls to each household having a telephone. Households without telephones received a minimum of six personal visits (five in rural areas). At each household, the

interviewer conducted a screening interview to determine if the household was eligible to participate in the survey.

Eligible households contained at least one woman 19 to 50 years of age, inclusive. In eligible households, all women within this age range and their children ages 1 through 5, if any, were invited to be interviewed and to participate in the yearlong survey panel. A letter of introduction was provided, and respondents were informed that the full survey involved the collection of 6 days of intake data—each day at approximately 2-month intervals.

Of the 1,893 households containing at least one age-eligible woman, 1,341 households participated and provided useful data. A total of 1,503 women and 550 children satisfactorily completed the first CSFII 1985 food intake interview.

The interviewing process included two major steps: (1)
The collection of information about the household and
(2) the collection of information on food intake.
Separate intake records were used for each woman and for each child.

Interviewers were instructed to complete all interviews in a single household during the same visit, to complete the household schedule first and then the required intake records, and to obtain intake data about a woman and her children for the same 24-hour period. The contractor provided instructions in the event that deviation from this pattern was necessary.

Multiple contacts were made when needed to complete interviews in eligible households. Interviewing of a household was not considered complete until the household schedule and intake records for all eligible individuals who agreed to participate were obtained.

Information on the characteristics of the household was collected from the primary age-eligible woman in the household (the household informant). The female head of the household was always the household informant if she was age-eligible. In households where the female head was not age-eligible, interviewers collected data on household characteristics from the age-eligible woman who was the main meal planner/preparer or the ageeligible woman who could best answer questions about the household. Household characteristics included the previous year's household income before taxes; participation in food programs; age, education, occupation, and employment status of the male head of household; household size; tenancy; usual amount spent on food; and each household member's sex, age, and relationship to the female head of the household.

Each woman interviewed provided information on her own food intake as well as that of her children 1 to 5 years of age. Information was collected on all food eaten either at home or away, the time of day food was eaten, what the eating occasion was called, and the use of salt at the table. The main meal planner/preparer was asked about the use of fat (including type) and salt in food preparation and about the form in which the food was brought into the household (commercially frozen, canned,

or bottled or in another form). The interviewers used standard household measuring cups and spoons and a ruler during the interview to help respondents estimate quantities of foods and beverages consumed. Respondents kept the measurement aids for use during subsequent interviews. Each woman interviewed also provided information on her age, race, physiological status (pregnancy and lactation), employment, occupation, education, use of special diets, and use of vitamin and mineral supplements. Information on children's special diets and use of supplements was provided by their mother/caretaker. Children were assigned the race of their mother/caretaker.

Eligible households were scheduled for interview in a manner designed to provide representativeness of intake data by day of the week. The distribution of intake data by day of the week for all women and children is as follows:

Day of week of reported intake	Acceptable dietary forms collected percent
Sunday  Monday  Tuesday  Wednesday  Thursday  Friday  Saturday	14.0 17.7 18.4 18.5 10.5 16.1 4.8*

<sup>\*</sup> Many participants were reluctant to be interviewed on a Sunday.

#### DATA PROCESSING

Completed schedules were coded by the contractor using detailed information provided by the Human Nutrition Information Service (5). Each food and beverage reported as ingested during the 24-hour survey period was assigned a code number, and amounts of foods ingested were converted to their weight in grams.

The amount of each nutrient in each food eaten was calculated using the weight (in grams) of that food and the nutritive value of that food (per 100 grams) from a nutrient data base. The intake records and the nutrient data base were linked by the food codes. Amounts of each nutrient in all foods reported by an individual were summed to obtain the nutrient intake for the day. The nutrient data base used to calculate nutrient intakes was developed by HNIS for use in this survey. The data base contains representative nutrient values for 100 grams of edible portions of approximately 4,600 food items. The values for most items containing two or more ingredients were calculated from ingredient data using representative recipes.

The nutrient data base developed for use with the CSFII includes values for food energy and 27 nutrients and other dietary components. The sources of these values are the USDA Nutrient Data Base for Standard Reference (6) and the USDA Nutrient Data Bank (7). Most of the values are supported by laboratory analyses. Nutrient

values not available from laboratory analysis were imputed from data for other forms of the food or from data for similar foods. Most of the components have a relatively strong research base. Data for some components, however, are less well founded.

Values for the beta-carotene content of foods have not been reported frequently, and existing reports are often not clear as to whether a value is explicit for beta-carotene or whether it includes other carotenoids. Values in the data base for carotene are those assumed by HNIS in arriving at the values for total vitamin A and should not be interpreted as representing solely beta-carotene. Only limited data are available for vitamin E and dietary fiber. Data for vitamin E (as alpha-tocopherol equivalents) are available mainly for basic staple or commodity food items. Values for dietary fiber generally represent either total dietary

Pourteen of the nutrients included were also examined in 1977: protein, total fat, carbohydrate, vitamin A (as international units), ascorbic acid, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B<sub>6</sub>, vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, and iron. Thirteen nutrients and dietary components were included for the first time in 1985: saturated fat, monounsaturated fat, polyunsaturated fat, cholesterol, dietary fiber, vitamin A (as retinol equivalents), carotenes, vitamin E, folacin, zinc, copper, sodium, and potassium.

fiber by direct determination or the sum of insoluble fiber and soluble fiber in foods for which data exist.

#### DATA PRESENTATION

Data tapes provided by the contractor were further processed by HNIS to generate the tables in this report. These tables were produced using the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' Print Control Language (8) and Table Producing Language (9).

1977-1985 comparisons—Many of the tables in this report include data from 1977 as well as from 1985. The numbers in the tables for 1977 in this report are not identical to those published in the corresponding NFCS 1977-78 report (10) for two reasons. First, to make age groups from the two surveys comparable, women and children from the 1977 sample were regrouped. Of the children 1 to 5 years of age in the 1977 sample, only those living with a woman 19 to 50 years were included. Second, some foods that were assigned to one food subgroup in 1977 were assigned to a different food subgroup in 1985. For example, when the 1977 subgroup "bread, rolls, biscuits" became "yeast breads and rolls" in 1985, biscuits were moved to the subgroup "other baked goods."

Nutrient intakes in 1977 reflect the data on the nutrient content of food at the time of the earlier survey. Nutrient intakes in 1985 reflect data of improved quality, as well as changes in nutrient content of foods attributable to new varieties and species and new enrichment and fortification levels. See Appendix B

for additional information on methodological differences that might affect comparisons between 1977 and 1985 data.

Food intakes—The data on food intakes presented in Tables 1.1—1 to 1.6—2 are arithmetic means (averages) for the group of individuals identified in the side stub. For each food or group of foods identified in the column head, quantities reported (including zeros if none reported) were summed for each individual and a group mean was calculated. The 1985 data include two fasting women with zero intakes. The percentages of women and children reporting the use of one or more foods in each specified food group were calculated.

Nutrient intakes—The nutrient intakes by individuals presented in Tables 2.1A to 2.4B do not include vitamin and mineral supplements. Although data were collected on the frequency and type of vitamin and mineral supplements used, amounts were not obtained. Also, the sodium intake does not include sodium from salt added at the table.

Nutrient intakes and RDA—The nutritive values of food intakes as percentages of the RDA were derived for each individual by dividing the individual's energy and nutrient intakes by the RDA for a person of the sex and age of the individual (4). Mean percentages for each age group were calculated. The RDA are listed in Appendix C.

Energy sources—The percentage contributions of protein, fat, and carbohydrate to food energy intake were calculated by multiplying each individual's intake of protein by 4 kilocalories per gram, fat by 9 kilocalories

per gram, and carbohydrate by 4 kilocalories per gram; dividing those values by the individual's total food energy intake; converting to percentages; and then calculating group means. The general factors 4, 9, and 4 give estimates for a typical mixed diet (11). Alcohol is also an energy source and was considered in determining total energy, but the percentage of food energy contributed by alcohol was not calculated.

Income levels—Tables presenting results by income level use household income expressed as a percentage of the Federal poverty guidelines. Each household's income before taxes was expressed as a percentage of the poverty guideline for households of the appropriate size. Individuals were then grouped according to their household income as a percentage of the poverty guideline. The poverty guidelines, provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (12), are adapted from the poverty thresholds published by the Bureau of the Census. They are used by many Federal agencies to determine whether a person or family is financially eligible for assistance under a particular Federal program. The guidelines (which are based on the previous year's income) are as follows:

Household <u>size</u>	1985 poverty guideline	1977 poverty guideline
1	\$ 5,250	\$2,970
2	7,050	3,930
3	8,850	4,890
4	10,650	5,850
5	12,450	6,810
6	14,250	7,770
7	16,050	8,730
8	17,850	9,690

For households with more than eight members, \$1,800 was added for each additional member in 1985 and \$960 for each additional member in 1977.

Snacks and food away from home—Dietary data used in calculating the mean percentage contributions of snacks (see Glossary) to the day's intakes of food energy and nutrients include intakes by all individuals, whether or not they reported snacks. For each individual, the amount of each nutrient obtained from snacks was expressed as a percentage of that individual's intake of that nutrient for the entire day. If snacks contributed zero percent of an individual's intake of a particular nutrient, zero percent was included in calculating the group mean. The nutrient contribution of foods obtained and eaten away from home was calculated in a similar manner.

## APPENDIX B: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NFCS 1977-78 AND CFSII 1985

The first day of dietary intake data was collected by personal interview in both 1977 and 1985. In 1985, no advance notice of the survey was given. In 1977-78, however, participants received an introductory letter a week before initial contact by the interviewer and were asked to keep some notes on the foods used in the household for the 7-day period preceding the interview. Although these notes were intended to help recall foods brought into and used by the entire household, they may have aided some individuals in recalling food eaten the previous day.

The 1985 questionnaire contained some questions not asked in 1977. These included questions about the use of salt and fat in the preparation of food and about the form of the food when it entered the home (all of which were asked only of the main meal planner/preparer about food from the home food supply); and a series of questions that probed for foods that might have been forgotten, such as snack foods, beverages, foods eaten or tasted while preparing meals or cleaning up, and items added to food at the table, such as mustard, butter, and sugar.

Interviewers received more training in 1985 than in 1977 in probing for detailed information about food items. For example, if a respondent reported meat or chicken in 1985, the interviewer was instructed to probe for whether or not the respondent ate the fat on the meat or the skin on the chicken; if processed foods were reported, the interviewer was instructed to ask for the brand name. The food instruction booklet (used by interviewers in both 1977 and 1985 to guide the dietary

recall) was revised to improve descriptions of food items and appropriateness of measures used in reporting amounts.

Data on race were collected differently in 1985 than in 1977. In 1985, each age-eligible woman was asked "Do you consider yourself to be white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, Aleut/Eskimo/American Indian, or something else? (Specify\_\_\_\_)." Children were assigned the same race as their mother/caretaker. In 1977, the race of the household informant was observed by the interviewer and was recorded as white, black, or other, and the race of this person was assigned to all household members.

#### FOOD CODING

The food coding system used for the NFCS 1977-78 was revised for the CSFII 1985. The revisions to the coding system generally fall into the following categories:

- (1) Addition of new products and elimination of products no longer marketed.
- (2) Elimination of products reported infrequently in the 1977-78 survey.
- (3) Addition of new codes to provide more detailed specifications.
- (4) Deletion of product distinctions where the level of detail was more than the respondent might reasonably be expected to know, such as whether breads were made with enriched flour.

- (5) Combination under a single food code of items that were previously coded separately, such as several varieties of fish having very similar nutrient composition values.
- (6) Separation of certain foods coded as mixtures in 1977-78, such as coffee with cream, into their component parts.
- (7) Modification of food code descriptions to clarify the contents of mixtures, such as whether the mixture contained a vegetable high in vitamin A and whether a sauce was part of the mixture.
- (8) Separation into multiple codes of some similar foods coded together in 1977-78, such as low-sodium and regular products.
- (9) Refinement of recipes used for coding food mixtures. For example, many recipes containing butter in 1977 were changed to contain margarine in 1985.
- (10) Implementation of a system in 1985 to accommodate responses to the new questions asked of the main meal preparer on use of salt and fat in food preparation. A response that salt or fat was added to an item in cooking was translated into an assumed amount of salt or fat added to the recipe and was coded accordingly. Fat was coded by type. (These codes were used only for the individual providing the information, not for other household members.)

(11) Revision of gram equivalents used to translate household measures of food intake into grams as improved data became available.

#### NUTRIENT DATA BASE

The nutrient data base created for the CSFII 1985 includes changes in food composition data since 1977. Major changes are as follows:

- (1) The data base for magnesium and vitamins B<sub>6</sub> and B<sub>12</sub> is more reliable; values for many of the foods for which data existed before are now based on more analyses, and many additional foods are now covered. This improved data base may contribute to either increases or decreases in amounts of these nutrients in foods.
- (2) Calcium values are higher in some breakfast cereals because more calcium has been added.
- (3) Phosphorus values for some foods are higher because of added phosphorus. For example, bacon now has phosphate added to reduce shrinkage during cooking. Phosphorus in several breakfast cereals increased as more calcium was added in the form of calcium phosphate.
- (4) Iron values are higher for white flour, white bread, and other bakery products made with white flour because of a change in enrichment standards. Iron values in the data base for meat and for milkbased infant formulas are lower because of new and

improved data. Iron values for dried fruit are lower partly because of better data and partly because of the higher moisture content of the dried fruit.

(5) Vitamin A values are higher for carrots, sweetpotatoes, and other deep-yellow vegetables because
of the development of new varieties that are more
intense in color and have a higher content of
vitamin A. Values in the data base for fruits are
lower because of improved data.

## APPENDIX C: RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES, 1980

Sex and age Food Pro		Protein		oluble mins			Water-s	oluble vita	amins					Minerals		
(veare) energy	Vitamin E	Vitamin C	Thia- min	Ribo- flavin	Niacin	Vitamin B <sub>6</sub>	Folacin	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	Calcium	Phos- phorus	Magne- sium	Iron	Zino			
	kcal	<u>8</u>	<u>IU</u> 1	alpha-TE		<u>mg</u>		mg(NE) <sup>2</sup>	mg	<u>m</u>	cg			<u>mg</u>		
Males and females	:															
0.0-0.4	. 690	13.2	1,400	3	<b>3</b> 5	0.3	0.4	6	0.3	30	0.5	360	240	50	10	3
0.5-0.9	. 945	18.0	2,000	4	35	0.5	0.6	8	0.6	45	1.5	540	360	70	15	5
1-3		23.0	2,000	5	45	0.7	0.8	9	0.9	100	2.0	800	800	150	15	10
4-6		30.0	2,500	6	45	0.9	1.0	11	1.3	200	2.5	800	800	200	10	10
7-10		34.0	3,300	7	45	1.2	1.4	16	1.6	300	3.0	800	800	250	10	10
Males:																
11-14	. 2.700	45.0	5,000	8	50	1.4	1.6	18	1.8	400	3.0	1,200	1,200	350	18	15
15-18		56.0	5,000	10	60	1.4	1.7	18	2.0	400	3.0	1,200	1,200	400	18	15
19-22		56.0	5,000	10	60	1.5	1.7	19	2.2	400	3.0	800	800	350	10	15
23-50		56.0	5,000	10	60	1.4	1.6	18	2.2	400	3.0	800	800	350	10	15
51-75		56.0	5,000	10	60	1.2	1.4	16	2.2	400	3.0	800	800	350	10	15
76 and over .		56.0	5,000	10	60	1.2	1.4	16	2.2	400	3.0	800	800	350	10	15
Females:																
11-14	2.200	46.0	4,000	8	50	1.1	1.3	15	1.8	400	3.0	1,200	1,200	300	18	15
15-18		46.0	4,000	8	60	1.1	1.3	14	2.0	400	3.0	1,200	1,200	300	18	15
19-22		44.0	4,000	8	60	1.1	1.3	14	2.0	400	3.0	800	800	300	18	15
23-50		44.0	4,000	8	60	1.0	1.2	13	2.0	400	3.0	800	800	300	18	15
51-75		44.0	4,000	8	60	1.0	1.2	13	2.0	400	3.0	800	800	300	10	15
76 and over .		44.0	4,000	8	60	1.0	1.2	13	2.0	400	3.0	800	800	300	10	15
Pregnant:																
11-14	. 2 500	76.0	5,000	10	70	1.5	1.6	17	2.4	800	4.0	1,600	1,600	450	18	20
15-18		76.0	5,000	10	80	1.5	1.6	16	2.6	800	4.0	1,600	1,600	450	18	20
19-22		74.0	5,000	10	80	1.5	1.6	16	2.6	800	4.0	1,200	1,200	450	18	20
23-50		74.0	5,000	10	80	1.4	1.5	15	2.6	800	4.0	1,200	1,200	450	18	20
Lactating:																
11-14	. 2 700	66.0	6,000	11	90	1.6	1.8	20	2.3	500	4.0	1,600	1,600	450	18	25
15-18		66.0	6,000	11	100	1.6	1.8	19	2.5	500	4.0	1,600	1,600	450	18	25
19-22		64.0	6,000	11	100	1.6	1.8	19	2.5	500	4.0	1,200	1,200	450	18	25
23-50		64.0	6,000	11	100	1.5	1.7	18	2.5	500	4.0	1,200	1,200	450	18	25
23-30	. 2,500	04.0	0,000	11	100	1.5	1.7	10	4.5	300	4.0	1,200	1,200	450	10	2.5

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Vitamin A allowances were converted from retinol equivalents to international units to allow use with 1977 intake data. One NE (niacin equivalent) is equal to 1 mg of preformed niacin or 60 mg of dietary tryptophan.

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## **FUTURE REPORTS**

Four additional reports on results of the CSFII 1985 are planned:

NFCS, CSFII	Nationwide Food Consumption
Report No. 85-2	Survey, Continuing Survey of Food
·	Intakes by Individuals, Low-Income
	Women 19-50 Years and Children
	1-5 Years, 1 Day, 1985

NFCS, CSFII	Nationwide Food Consumption
Report No. 85-3	Survey, Continuing Survey of Food
	Intakes by Individuals, Men
	19-50 Years, 1 Day, 1985

NFCS, CSFII	Nationwide Food Consumption
Report No. 85-4	Survey, Continuing Survey of Food
	Intakes by Individuals, Women
	19-50 Years and Children
	1-5 Years, 6 Days, 1985

NFCS, CSFII	Nationwide Food Consumption
Report No. 85-5	Survey, Continuing Survey of Food
File	Intakes by Individuals, Low-Income
	Women 19-50 Years and Children
	1-5 Years, 6 Days, 1985



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